REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,121.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "CANARA," 1,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Negapatam	4
,, Carwar	22	,, Pondicherry	5
,, Mangalore	23	,, Madras	7
,, Cannanore	24	,, Masulipatam	8
,, Tellicherry	24	,, Coconada	9
,, Calicut	25	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Beypore	25	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Cochin	26	,, Gopalpore	11
,, Alleppy	26	,, False Point	12
,, Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
March.			
,, Colombo	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		March 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	10
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	10
,, Gwader	24	,, Bushire	12
,, Muscat	26	,, Baharein	13
,, Jask	27	,, Linga	17
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Bunder Abbas	19
,, Linga ...March	2	,, Jask	20
,, Bushire	4	,, Muscat	21
,, Fao	6	,, Gwader	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	,, Kurrachee	26
		Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 79: Tons 130 H P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 17th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee. — Viziadroog or Dewghur.
Anjanwell. — Malwan.
Bora or Jyghur. — Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. — and
Jeytapore. — Goa (Panjim)

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUINICATION DRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31ST MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wine.	3rd Class. Without food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool........................... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board a moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	[illegible]	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2981	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain J. D. Gaby, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL,

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th February.

THE s.s. PALERMO 1,230 Tons, W. Bainbridge, Commander, will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, Jan. 28, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO .... 3,257 Tons ... 15th March
NAVARINO...... 3,356 ,, ... 20th April.

THE above magnificent and fast Steamer, will have despatch about the dates mentioned. They were built expressly for the Indian trade, and their Cabin accommodation (amidships) is very superior, with a spacious Saloon on deck. Each vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second do.	,, 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, January 28, 1875.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doery, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 16th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee. — Vingorla.
Rutnagherry. — Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. — Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following varieties of sundries, viz. :—

Fancy gilted toys, glass liquor sets, telescopes, pomatums, dolls, glass ear-rings, white copper tea pots, plated salt cellers, perfume vaporizer, work box, jugs and basin, iron grils, &c.

50 Cases of Champagne in Quarts and Pints.
1 ,, gilt Albums of sizes
1 ,, silk Alpacca and cotton Umbrellas of sizes,
1 ,, cash Boxes.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey Shirtings, Madapolams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhooties, &c.

To be sold off without reserve, on account of concerned.

4 cases of blue, orange and white prints.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF ROSIN OR MAGENTA COLOUR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public Auction in Fort, Nesbit Lane, in the Godown No. 2, next door to Messrs. Framjee Sands, on account and risk of Messrs. Robert Angus and Co. and by order of Messrs. Bomanjee and Byramjee.

G. L. S 1 to 2—2 cases Rosin or Magenta colour.
S 4442/45—4 ,, ,, ,,
S 4498/71—4 ,, ,, ,,

Terms Cash.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Goods and Furniture, Tucker's 2-4 and 12 Lights Argand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new 4 posts Brass and Iron Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpet, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Thurston, for a miniature size Billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich star cut, and other Glassware, best Plated and Silverware, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the Late Mr. Nancy Parpia.

On THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia to sell by Public Auction, (without reserve) the whole of his remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, &c., &c., the same comprises, rich cut, and star cut glassware, wine leaf pattern decanters, jugs &c., several dinner and tea sets, dessert sets, spare table plates, pie dishes, &c. a set of plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea sets, tea urn, cruet, liquor and pickle frames, plated mounted handsome claret jug, egg boiler, bread baskets pairs of plated double and single candlesticks and shades, fish knife and forks, butter pots, spoons and forks, pairs of silver kutch-worked muffineers, gold, and silver watches, curb chains, sets of ivory handled cutlery, iron weights, spare Tucker's moons and bottoms and cotton wicks, circular, and camp tables, double, four, and 12 lights plated hanging Argand lamp with drops, drawing room sofas, chests of drawers, dressing glasses with Marble tops ; pier tables, a mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, bronze kerosine hanging Argand lamps, fine wrought iron fire resisting safes, with Chubb's lock and keys, brass and iron painted bedsteads, rolls of English velvet pile, and Milton's carpets ; velvet pile table covers, air beds with pillows, Railway wrappers, a large 24 air musical box with drums, bells, and gong, a set of new Spanish mahogany India rubber cushions by Thurston, writing and office tables, glass doors cupboards, clothes press, show cases, pictures in frames, flower vases, water-proof coats, pairs of new English marlingols, Salter's spring balances ; sample pieces of carpet borders Tucker's chimnies, curry combs, pairs of English boots, shop tables, garden benches, &c , &c.

AT 3 P.M. ON THE 1ST DAY OF SALE.

An English built light Mail Phaeton by Thomson and Holland.
An English do. Miniature Brougham, with Circular Fronts.
A light Pallanquin-shaped Office Shigram, with Lamps.
An English built buggy by Silk and Son, with Lamps.
An English built low Park Phaeton, by Kesterton.
A set of Plated Mounted Double Harness, a set of best Plated on German silver Carriage Harness.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1875.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.

Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy........................ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and o Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy............................... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREAT SUCCESS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 15TH, 16TH, 17TH, 20TH FEBRUARY.

ON EACH EVENING, A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY LOTTERY.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall ; Gallery, 8 annas ; Children ½ price to the Hall, only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

WANTED, a NURSE who does not suffer at Sea, to accompany a LADY and GENTLEMAN with THREE CHILDREN Home in March from Bombay. She must not be under 30. Address A. B., Care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, position very excellent, could be had from 1st May up to 31st December 1875. Rent only Rs. 175.

Also, another Furnished BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill, could be had for Rs. 250, from 1st May up to 31st December 1875.

A third Furnished BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, near the Sea-shore, could be had from 1st May up to 31st December 1875.

For further particulars and inspection. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Mail Steamer ASIA, Captain CROCCO, arrived in harbour this morning, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery &c. must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company

Bombay, 13th February, 1875.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the OPENING of the DIVERSION across the Nerbudda River and the extension of this Line to Choral Chowkie, MORTAKKA is CLOSED as a STATION for GENERAL TRAFFIC. The nearest Station to which goods can be booked are Sanawad, four miles from Mortakka on the south bank, and Barwai, three miles from Mortakka on the north bank of the Nerbudda River, as however Mortakka will be retained as a watering station the convenience of Passengers will be provided for by the issue of Tickets to the Station next beyond. Fares being charged accordingly. Mortakka will again be opened as a Terminus of the Line south of the Nerbudda on or about the 1st of June.

STANLEY ALEXANDER,
Manager (Open Line) Holkar State Railway.

Khundwa, 12th February 1875.

GAUTIER FRERES' CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

ESTABLISHED IN COGNAC, 1755.

The attention of MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES and the TRADE is invited to the following quotations of GAUTIER FRERES' BRANDIES :—

00	BRANDY in Cases of 1 Doz. Bottles			at Rs. 21	per Case
0.0	Ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 24	,,
000	Ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 27	,,
00					
000	Ditto	ditto	ditto	,, 33	,,
V					
00	Ditto	ditto	2 ditto Flasks	,, 24	,,
00	Ditto	ditto	4 ditto Half-flasks	,, 27	,,

Liberal Discount will be allowed on Large Orders.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

WINES.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

			Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine...per doz.		Qts.	10
Ditto ditto	,,	Pts.	6
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	,,	Pts.	9

SHERRIES,

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	per doz.	Rs.	20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	,,	,,	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	,,	,,	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine	,,	,,	28
"Xerez" by direct importation	,,	,,	18

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES.

STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	13	0
Do. No. 1	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	14	0
BODENHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	15	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	8	0
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	16	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	8	8
NIERSTEINER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	18	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	9	8
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	21	0
Do.	,, ,,	Pints	,,	11	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,,	Quarts	,,	28	0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN BEER.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, fitted with ONE or a PAIR. Apply at 21, Marine Lines.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

VAUGHAN-JONES'S "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Aden Municipality, an ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with Testimonials and Certificates of competency will be received by

E. V. STACE,
Assistant Political Resident.

Aden, 28th January 1875.

WANTED, for the Aden Municipality, an OVERSEER of WORKS, must be a good ACCOUNTANT and SURVEYOR, speak Hindustani, and have a practical knowledge of Building and Road-making. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with Pony Allowance of Rs. 25. Applications, with Testimonials and Certificates of Competency will be received by

E. V. STACE,
Assistant Political Resident.

Aden, 28th January 1875.

WANTED to CHARTER by the Government Ceylon for a term of about 5 months from 1st March next a full-powered Steamer in thorough working order and seaworthy condition, capable of carrying 200 tons measurement CARGO, and 144 hours consumption of COAL in bunkers, on a draft of 10 feet, and having first class cabin Accommodation for 12 persons ; to be employed in coasting round Ceylon, vessel to be kept thoroughly equipped, manned and in working order at owners' expense, Government providing coal only. Apply stating lowest terms, and giving full description of vessel, to FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,

AGENTS, H. M. CEYLON GOVERNMENT.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MALABAR HILL, FROM THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1875. A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esquire, containing three sets of complete Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, &c., and Gas laid on.

Also, a Furnished HOUSE at Malabar Hill TO BE LET up to the end of February 1875. For full particulars, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

A GRAND AFTERNOON CONCERT in aid of the above SCHOOLS will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR, at which several distinguished AMATEURS will give their assistance.

CONCERT TO BEGIN AT 5-15 P.M.

Reserved Tickets	Rs. 4
Ditto ditto to admit 3.	,, 10
Unreserved	,, 2

Obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools.

BRANCH MAZAGON CONVENT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 43, Nesbit Lane, opposite nearly to St. Mary's Institution.

The Classes will open on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle at present occupied by the BANK OF BENGAL. Plans of the Building and Specifications of the repairs required can be seen at the Bank.

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 9th February 1875.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following MACHINES now lying in Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 1 P.M., on the 16th instant.

3 Washing Machines as per List.
1 Wringing Machine do.
1 Donkey Engine and one Boiler as per List.

The List and the Machines can be seen at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

TERMS.—A Deposit of Ten per cent. will be received from the highest Bidder, and if the offer is approved by Government the Machines will then be delivered on payment of the full amount offered.

JOHN. H. FENWICK, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th February, 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. WM. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
D. MACPHERSON, } cretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

(Suit No. 470 of 1874.)

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE DAVUR and DORABJEE COWASJEE DAVUR both of Bombay Parsee, residing at Tardeo in the Island of Bombay two of the Administrators of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR deceased.................................. Plaintiffs.

vs.

METHEBAIE of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Tardeo aforesaid the widow of the abovenamed COWASJEE NANABHOY DAVUR deceased an Administratrix of his ESTATE and EFFECTS .... Defendant

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirtieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Notice is hereby given that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur late of Bombay Parsee, the Intestate in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on the Twenty-Second day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy three are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 4th day of February 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

DESIGNS FOR CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

Competitive Designs are invited for the proposed Canning College at Lucknow, estimated to cost one lac and twenty thousand Rupees, including Out-offices. The building, including Verandahs, will cover about 23,000 feet, to be distributed as detailed below :—

	Including walls.	S. feet.
Examination Hall	100 by 60	6,000
Eight class rooms	160 by 60	9,600
European Professors	25 by 30	750
Principal	25 by 30	750
Native Professors	25 by 30	750
Bath rooms	10 by 30	300
Office	25 by 30	750
Library	60 by 30	1,800
Graduates' room	25 by 30	750
Total		21,450
Add for Verandahs, &c.		1,550
Grand Total Superficial feet		23,000

The building will be erected contiguous to the Kaisur Bagh buildings, and the character of the design must be in general keeping with the architectural features of these buildings.

A premium of Rs. 2,500 will be paid to the successful competitor in one sum on the submission of the general drawings, plans, elevations and sections with specification and approximate estimate, together with the working and detailed drawings.

The plan of the site, photographs of the adjacent buildings, and other particulars will be available for intending competitors on application at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh. Each design will bear a distinguishing mark, device or motto, and the same, with name and address of each competitor in a separate sealed cover, will be forwarded to the address of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Oudh, Lucknow, with the designs, which will be received up to 1st May 1875, and to no later date.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.
28, MEDOWS STREET.

LIST OF THE ONLY FEW REMAINING BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN FOR THE COMING HOT SEASON.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalow.	Occupants during the last Hot Season.	Rent for the Season.
3	The Byke	Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland	R500
6	Sir Mungeldass's Large Bungalow	O. Nolke, Esq.	500
10	The Hermitage	Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Ghandy	500
13	Walker's Bungalow	T. B. Maclaran, Esq.	500
21	Stearn's Cottage	Mr. and Mrs. Manson	400
25	Rose Cottage	B. C. Cama, Esq.	500
25 A	Terrace Cottage	Major and Mrs. Mayne	500
25 B	Cama Cottage	Alladin Hubibbhoy, Esq.	500
29	Ewart Lodge	Dr and Mrs. Mills	500
32	Keepsake	Mr. Hamilton	300
34	Wood Land	Mr. and Mrs. Nugent	500
39	Parbut House	Mr. and Mrs. Orr	500
44	Maldonga House	C. E. Fox, Esq.	500
46	Spring Wood	Mr. and Mrs. Frost	500
47	Hill House	Mr. and Mrs. Randle	400
54	The Wilderness	Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay	500
69	Upna Cottage	Mr. Sucklatwalla	150
69	Tumara Cottage	Ditto	150
70	Gerbut Hall		500
73	Florence Lodge	Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pleader	350
74	Mary Lodge	Mr. and Mrs. Walker	400
82	Sir Mungeldass's Small House	Vacant	300
83	Fernwood	Mr. and Mrs. Skipsey	500
84	Barr's Cottage	Rev. and Mrs. Bagnell	500
85	Red or Harrison House	Mr. and Mrs. Ashley	300
87	Wadia Lodge	Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Cama	500
101	Fleetwood	Captain Ostrehan	400

For further particulars, such as Plan of Matheran Hill, Plans of all the Bungalows, showing particulars of accommodation, and list of Furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, MEDOWS STREET. HOUSE AGENT.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW,
(BRANCH DISPENSARY, KALBADAVIE ROAD,)
BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8
Overland Suits	25 to 36 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do.	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0
Ladies' Under do.	4-8 to 6 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8
Warm do ,,	15 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose ,,	13 5
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose ,,	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz	6-8 to 12 8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to 12 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm	9-8 to 12 8
Sheets per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases each	1-4 to 2 8

	Rs. a.
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5-8 to 10 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do	4-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0

	Rs. a.
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerhiefs ,,	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 to 3 0
Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 8
Nail Scissors	1 8 to 1 12
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to 12 8
Folding Croquet Chairs	9 8

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

10, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard .... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard or by Stodart...... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart.............. Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

Harmoniums, and American Organs.

Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, New Board used with 2 blows	Rs. 120
Solid Mahogany ditto ditto ditto	140
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, 3 Stops	200
Wind Indicator and 2 Blowers	200

Mason and Hamlin's American Organ.

Five-Octave Double Reed. Five Stops—1, Viola ; 2, Diapason ; 3, Melodia ; 4, Flute ; 5, Vox Humana ; with two sets of Vibrators throughout, one of four feet pitch, one of eight feet. Improved Vox Humana ; Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c. Patent Resonant Case. Panelled front and sides, best finish .... Nett Cash 450

The Cases of these Instruments are of solid Black Walnut, backs as well as sides and fronts. Interior, as well as exterior, of thorough and careful workmanship in every detail. They are remarkable for their great power, as well as for rich and beautiful qualities of tone.

The New Alexandre Organ.

S. ROSE & CO., ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, 3 Stops .... Rs. 400

Compass 5 Octaves, F to F ; 8 Stops—1, Flute ; 2 Lieblich Gedact ; 3, Dulciana ; 4, Vox Humana ; 5, Gamba ; 6 Diapason ; 7, Principal ; 8, Subbass ; Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained .... Rs. 800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments, for Bands and Christy Ministrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120
Guitars	,, ,, 25 to ,, 85
Banjos	,, ,, 12 to ,, 45
Tambourines	,, ,, 4 to ,, 20
English Concertinas	,, ,, 63 to ,, 250
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	,, ,, 15 to ,, 46
Flutinas and Accordeons	,, ,, 3 to ,, 64
Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete	,, 160

Fifes, with G. S. Keys	from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30
Flageolets	,, ,, 2 to ,, 25
Flutes, with G. S. Keys	,, ,, 20 to ,, 64
Clarionets (best manufacture)	,, 88
Triangles, with Beater	,, ,, 5 to ,, 10
Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	,, 2
Ballad Horns	,, 110
Cornets	,, ,, 30 to ,, 85
Musical Boxes	,, ,, 5 to ,, 1,000
Post Horns	,, ,, 5 to ,, 15

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB & CO.,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.

Beg respectfully to inform the Gentry, and Public in general, that they have now got their Stock replete, and they can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that their Black and Coloured Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to them before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful, soft, and absorbing material, Oxford Cloth ; likewise Spun Silk-Silk-and-Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest Designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Dreb Shell, hard and soft Felt Cricketing Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQURIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Maunds, Leather Straps, &c. &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CUSTOMERS WILL FIND THE PRICES CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB AND CO.,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-rooms, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90 ; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and Lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

FRESH ARRIVAL OF GOODS FOR THE COLD SEASON.

NANSEE KHYRAZ AND CO.
TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have MADE a CONSIDERABLE reduction in their PRICES for Cash only ;

"PRICE LIST."

	Rs.
DRESS SUITS, of the best West of England broadcloth.	75
Do. do. lined with silk throughout and finished after the best West End Style	85
DRESS TROUSERS, of the best *Single Kerseymere*	22
FANCY TWEED SUITS, consisting of Double breasted Coat and Trousers, all wool, and finished in Superior Style	from 25
BLUE SERGE do., Yarn dyed superior quality and warranted fast color	26
TROUSERS, a Splendid Assortment of Fancy Doeskins, Angolas, Tweeds, &c.	from 10 to 15
MORNING COATS, the New Diagonal and Checked Coatings in Blue and Black, now so generally worn, fast Color of Superior Style and finish	from 30
DRILL SUITS, Best American drill suitable for the Cotton Season	10
SHIKAR SUITS, of N. K. and Co's. celebrated Shikar Cloth now so generally used throughout Western India	16

SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this Department which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced West End Cutter, a perfect and comfortable fit is guaranteed.

	Rs.
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, Linen fronts and cuffs, per ½ doz.	27
OXFORD CLOTH, Cool and Absorbing, the Newest Patterns, Collar's attached—½ doz.	30
TAFFA CLOTH, of a thinner texture than the Oxford very Cool—½ doz.	30
FRENCH CAMBRIC, a Large Selection of the Newest Patterns, Collars attached—½ doz.	26
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, thoroughly shrunk, in great variety—½ doz.	48
SPUN SILK in neat patterns	each 9

Hats, Helmets, and Sola Topies, a large assortment.

Sleeping Suits of Spun silk, Oxford Cloth and Flannel, always ready.

Hosiery, Scarfs and Ties in great variety.

TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

Every Requisite for Travellers and Overland Passengers ready for immediate use.

Patterns and instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application, post free.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
NO. 13, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Stationery, Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c., No. 2...Rs. 50 0
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray* 55 0
Leather Cover for either of the above with Strap and Buckle... 16 0
Ditto ditto larger size, No. 3 .... 60 [illegible]
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray* 65 0
Leathern Cover for above .... [illegible]

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, containing
Inkstand and Pen Tray, No. 2 .... [illegible]
Ditto ditto No. 3 .... [illegible]
Ditto ditto No. 4 .... [illegible]

T. J. & J. SMITHS 15 INCH THRE[illegible] FIELD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark Red [illegible] Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with [illegible]TIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, [illegible]GER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Nett Cash, price 135 0

ALLEN'S 14-INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS and FITTINGS. Nett Cash 95 0

A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX, for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers, in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c 35 0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in Japanned tin, No. 1, 12½ by 8 by 7 .... 25 0
Ditto No. 2, 14 by 9½ by 8½ 30 0
Ditto No. 3, 16½ by 14 by 13 .... 35 8

OFFICE STATIONERY, CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN RACKS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c., &c.

THACKER VINING & CO.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 13TH FEBRUARY 1875.

ALTHOUGH Friday's receipts at the American Cotton ports were only 15,000 bales, the Liverpool market to-day has been very quiet, the sales only reaching 10,000 bales. Spot prices are quite unchanged and arrivals apparently are about the same, fully G. F. Omra February March shipment via Cape at 5-15/16 and G. F. Ginned Broach February March shipment via Canal at 6¾d. being equivalent to yesterday's prices. The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Week's receipts	104,000	128,000	128,000
„ Exports to U. K.	54,000	36,000	112,00
„ „ Continent	18,000	34,000	25,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept. ...	2,726,000	2,826,000	2,500,000
„ Exports to U.K. „ ...	1,088,000	990,000	1,008,000
„ „ Continent „ ...	447,000	517,0 0	461,000
Stocks at the Ports...........	848,000	848,000	519,000

The receipts are now just 100,000 bales behind last season, but it is worthy of notice that they are not falling off very rapidly; on the contrary the past three weeks show an average of 110,000 as against 91,000 for the first three weeks of January, and should they be maintained a few weeks longer on the present scale the deficiency would soon begin to be diminished as after the 19th of February last year the decrease was rapid. One very important feature in the figures also is the fact of the exports to Liverpool continuing so liberal 98,000 bales more than last season having gone forward notwithstanding the reduced supplies. Of this 70,000 bales are accounted for by reduced exports to the continent, but the remainder—as stocks at the ports are the same to a bale, can only have been met by a diminished consumption in America itself. Last year the extra weight of cotton was so widely distributed that it was not really felt till very late in the season, but if the opposite is to be the case this year and Liverpool receives the same quantity as with last year's crop the effect on comparative prices will be material. The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 12th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date in 1874 as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1873
Stock in Liverpool......	790,000	775,000	622,480
„ London.........	135,000	129,000	185,760
American afloat........	300,000	260,000	349,000
East Indian „	130,000	140,000	111,000
	1,355,000	1,304,000	1,268,240
Price of Mid Orleans ...	7,15-16d.	7¼d.	8 5-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5½d.	5¼d.	5 1-16d.
Difference...	2 11-16d.	2¼d.	3¼d.

The Manchester Piece Goods market affords very little help to Liverpool, yesterday's report being again quiet but unchanged, Reuter's quotations the same as on Tuesday.

Consols continue at 93, French Rentes have receded to 101¼, Bar Silver is still at 57¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE is not quotably altered since yesterday, but the tenor of things has been clearly towards a decline. Only two of the banks are drawers at our quotations, and the demand for private paper at current rates is decidedly active owing however partly to the quietness again noticeable in Cotton, and in part to the greater portion of present shipments having been financed for in advance, very few bills are offering, and sellers who can wait are holding off for lower rates. Rumours are rife again of further shipments of Silver, and should they be realised a further fall would be almost a certainty, but in any case, the extreme ease in money—which if anything seems likely to become cheaper instead of dearer with the advance of the Cotton season—and the probability of a very quiet week in Cotton owing to the Holidays, is strongly in favour of a decline. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		...........1s. 10¼d.	Per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 10¼d.	„
Documents	3 do.	.. 1s. 10 17/32d.	„

On Calcutta there is on change and GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady at yesterday's figures.

The SHARE MARKET continues remarkably dull, Bank of Bombay having undergone a further decline of 1 per cent., while Spinning and Weaving shares show a general drop of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share.

COTTON to-day has been quiet with no great amount of business passing but prices gave way very slowly and sellers are not making a reduction of more than Rs. 1 per Candy. Ginned Broach has perhaps been more affected than any other description, March delivery having been offering at Rs. 220 half pressed a drop of Rs. 3, and as supplies are rapidly increasing it looks like going still lower. The receipts from up country for the week are 50,269 bales against only 39,000 last week, and 35,000 bales last year while the total since 1st September, is now 331,354 against 275,294 bales last year.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2-3-9 for ready Cotton by steamer, £2-7-6 to £2-8-9 all the month and £2 10 all March shipment. By sail wooden ships are at £2-8 9 and Iron £2-10 0 at £2-11-3 ready and forward. A wooden ship was fixed for Harve yesterday at £2-11 3 with option of Liverpool at £2-10 0 and any port between Havre and Hamburg at £2-11-0 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a fair business doing in the better makes of grey shirtings but otherwise quite unchanged.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th February as compared with that for 30th January :—

LIABILITIES.	30th Dec. Rs.	6th Feb. Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	71,18,623	75,48,684
Other Deposits	59,10,694	64,86,419
Cash Credits..................................	4,08,171	4,01,290
Post Bills	10,712	12,038
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Rs.	1,94,74,001	2,04,73,431
ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
Silver & Notes at H. Office............	77,19,893	91,09,298
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	15,31,750	7,49,834
Govt. Securities............................	23,35,980	22,72,573
Loans	17,48,414	17,49,347
Account of Credits	5,74,104	5,70,104
MercantileBills discounted.............	33,84,627	34,58,769
Dead Stock	2,26,433	2,26,324
Bills of Exchange...........................	10,37,173	10,99,692
Due by other Banks........................	9,15,554	12,82,547
Rs.	1,94,74,001	2,04,73,431

COTTON DISTRICTS.

THE Manager of the Mofussil Company, Limited, has received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

Broach, 11th February.—The general opinion now is that the crop this season will be from 15 to 20 per cent. short of that of last year. Supplies are coming in more freely, but the demand maintains high rates. Very few half-pressed bales go from here, but a large number from Uncleswur and Pallej are now being despatched by native firms for sale in Bombay. Every bale of almost any description finds a ready purchaser at the ruling rate of the day, and the excessive competition for the Cotton had caused some of the gin-owners to work at very low rates. The despatches from Broach during the week amount to 3,800 F. P. and 350 H. P. bales. Total up to date, 10,300 F. P. and 1,150 H. P. bales.

Ahmedabad, 11th.—The report is that the weather has been somewhat cloudy, and that there will be a short crop this year.

Hingunghaut, 10th.—The supplies to this market for the past week amount to 900 bales—quality much about the same. The weather keeps fine.

Wurdha, 10th.—During the past week we have received 900 bales of sorts. Next week being Bussunt delivery, we expect an increase in the supplies. Our market keeps very steady.

Sheogaum, 11th.—We have had large arrivals of Cotton during the week, consisting of all qualities. About 400 to 500 bales come in daily, the greater portion of which is "good fair" to "fully good fair," and, as a strong demand exists for good qualities, rates here are very high. Of the total estimated arrivals, one third has arrived up to date.

Moortizapoor, 11th.—The weather has been fine. Supplies (excluding contracts) 360 bojas, the quality of which is very mixed.

Khamgaum, 11th.—The weather continues fine Supplies have increased greatly, and I am glad to say there is more Jerry Cotton now arriving. Exports to date are 37,000 bales against 25,000 this time last year. The general opinion is that the season will not last for more than another two months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ALBATROSS, 922 tons, Captains T. Brysan arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Greenock, with a cargo of 1,194 tons and 14 cwts coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE SHIP KNIGHTON, 1,048 tons, Captain G. S. Murphy, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool, (September 13th), brought a cargo of 1,392 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE LOUISA, 881 tons, Captain J. Back, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Mauritius, (December 17th), with a cargo of 12 packages rum, and 12,895 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE BARQUE MARIE ALFRED, 308 tons, Captain P. Leclere, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Mauritius, (December 5th), brought nine deck passengers, and 6,117 bags sugar, 31 packages unknown, 16 sea cocoanuts. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Adam Sedick.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. SOCOTRA, Captain E. Withers, sailed on Saturday last, for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colachee.—Mr. Thomas Baker. For Calicut.—Mr. C. H. B. Forbes. For different ports—Five deck passengers.

THE SHIP PEGASUS, 1,127 tons, Captain O. Owens, will sail to-day for New York, with a cargo of 18,754½ cwts linseed, 2,200 corges skins, 75 cwts coffee, 200 cwts. nuxvomica, 562 cwts. jute ends, 2,929½ cwts. jute, 896 cwts. hemp, 423 cwts. rags, 10 cwts rose flower, and 412 bales gunnies.

THE SHIP CORRA LINN, 1,151 tons, Captain J. H. Steven, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta, (December 27th), brought the following cargo :—13,834 bags rice, 3,037 packages gunnies, 652 packages jute, 708 bags sugar, 71 bundles hemp twine, 1 case oil, 1 case sundries, and 81 bags lac dye. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE following is the list of Passengers by the Italian Mail Steamer Asia, Captain Crocco, which arrived this morning from Genoa :—Mr. Connell. From Naples.—Rev. Spens. From Port Said Mr. and Mrs. Clara Clarmonti, and Mr. and Mrs. Fischer. From Suez, Csellet, Mr. Tallow, Mr. Vita and Mr. Lampol. from Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Ensign Judd and 7 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wright and 5 children, Mr. Judd's servant, Mr. Wright's servant, Mr. and Mrs. Balloo Madoo and 4 children.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Maurice..............	Cloutre	Bordeaux, Sept 22.
13	Albatross	Bryson	Greenock.
	Asia (s)..............	Crocco	Genoa, Jan 17.
	Louisa	Bach	Mauritius, Dec 17.
	Zembesi (s)	Cates	London, Jan 10.
	Tranmere	Ellis	Singapore, Dec 29.
14	Schleswing Bride	Granger...........	Liverpool, Sept 5.
	India	Meadeer	Newcastle, Sept 22.
	Vespasian (s)	Alexander	Liverpool, Jan 7.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Socotra (s)	Withers..........	Coast and Calcutta.
	Aristocrat (s)	Barwick	Liverpool.
	Atalanta (s).........	Shaw	Liverpool.
	H. M. S. Daphne ..	Foot	Trincomalee.

The Ship Pegasus, Owens, to New York, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steams Aeria, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
9	Assyria (s)	Heaseman	Bombay, Jan 16.
	Saint Lawrence(s).......	Hyde	London, Dec 24.
	City of Delhi	Anun	Cardiff, Nov 5.
	Glenroy	Bews	Mauritius, Dec 26.
	Simla	Young	Liverpool, Nov 9
10	Phuttel Barry	Nocoda	Cochin December 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
9	Colombo (s)...............	....	....
	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	....	....
	Dacca (s)..................	....	....
	British Consul	....	....
	Lochgoil	....	....
10	Fazel Cureem	....	....
	Sagof........................	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
9	Cornscliffe	....	Ganjam.
10	Cheops(s)	....	Ganjam.
10	Madura(s)	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.			
9	Latona	....	Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 2 cases tobaccos Killick, Nixon & Co.
Bernard s, 5 kegs nails, Adamjee Bhoyjee.

FROM LONDON.

Palermo s, 4 cases cochineal, Nugindass Mocumchund ; 600 bundles steel, Abdool Rehman Salley Mahomed ; 56 casks empty sodawater bottles, Pochajee Framjee & Co ; 90 cases paper, H. Clason & Co ; 250 casks beer, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co, 97 kegs nails, Hassumally Lallmeya.
White Adder s, 6 cases paper, Bazanjee Hormusjee and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clydesdale, 1,350 cwts myrabollams and 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 64 cwts. galls, Marcally Nuttoo ; 325 corges, W Nicol and Co. : 58 bales cotton, Runchardass Bapoobhoy ; 50 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha ; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Culliansee ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 170 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co. ; 60 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass.
Erl King s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria ; 269 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Pelayo s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 44 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee.
Tiard s, 26 bales wool, Vulubdass Jairam ; 52 bales wool, Toolseedass Cullianjee ; 37 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. ; 106 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Pee Cassels and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co. 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 70 bales cotton, Veljee Dewjee.
Palermo s, 875 cwts wheat, Alsen Riebe & Co.
Aristocrat s, 650 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 27 bales wool, and 32 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhozraz and Co. ; 91 bales cotton, Cheonilall Pranjeewandass ; 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Palin s, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Slive Donard, 400 cwts myrabollams, Dayal Dharsee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 12 bundles E teeth, Abdool Ramon Ahmed ; 3 boxes gold coins, value of Rs 1,60,000, The C M Bank of I L and China ; 384 pieces and 3 bundles E teeth, Hassumbhoy Thaver and Co ; 30 bundles and 168 pieces E teeth, Mamed Adomjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lady Dufferin, 1,500 cwts linseed, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Asia s, 1,000 bales cotton, A Trading and Co ; 1 bale wool C, Grandony.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido s, 1,696½ cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Asia s, 840 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 5,100 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Janet Court, 1,000 bales cotton, Vinay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Asia s, 24 bales hides, and 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 27 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 150 cwts sumada stone, Tricumjee Hemraz ; 6 packages red raisin, Mamed Nuthoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A NATIVE General Court martial was assembled at Kirkee on the 4th January 1875, before which Jemedar Rajah Singoo of the corps of Sappers and Miners was arraigned on the following charge : With having behaved in a manner unbecoming his position and character as an officer in having in the new lines of the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee on or about the 26th November 1874 been in a state of intoxication. The Court found the Jemedar "*not guilty*" and the Finding was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the Jemedar ordered to be released from arrest and return to his duty.

OFFICERS obtaining leave on furlough out of India are too much in the habit of overstaying their leave, not doubting that, on an explanation of the circumstances of their detention, an extension of the leave for the number of such days will be easily obtainable. The Commander-in-Chief has several times, in his General Orders, warned all officers against such overstaying of leave ; and as the cases of late appear to have demanded still further notice, His Excellency, *under instructions from Government*, (from which it must be inferred that similar delinquencies have been frequent in the holders of civil appointment), now reiterates his warning and informs all who deviate from the regulations of the service, that they lay themselves open to the penalties therein mentioned as to loss of pay, service and appointment, even if their *leave is exceeded by a single day*.

THE Commander-in-Chief, ever thoughtful of the comforts and convenience of the soldier has lately noticed that British soldiers and their families travelling alone or in small parties frequently perform long journeys by Railway without proper food. With his Excellency, to notice is to provide a remedy. So, measures were at once adopted to obviate the inconvenience. The assistance of the various railway agencies was enlisted and the result has been that arrangements have been entered into so that refreshments can be obtained by the soldier and his family at any of the second class refreshment rooms on the various lines, at prices within his means. The men must, however, be in uniform and sober. By this arrangement a meal of cold meat and half a loaf of bread can be obtained for four annas; a large cup of tea or coffee for two anns, and a pint of English draught or bottled beer for four annas. The prices of these articles of diet are slightly increased at the stations on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, but they are still well within the reach of every soldier. It has very properly been ordered that only one point of beer for each man or woman will be obtainable at a station.

ATTENTION is called to the following Home Orders :—

Army Circulars, clause 179, dated the 1st December 1874—*Military Books.*

Errata, at end of Army Circulars, dated 1st December 1874.

Horse Guards' General Order No. 91, dated the 1st December 1874,—*Musketry.*

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, paragraph 102 of the Transport Regulations, Part II, is reconstructed as follows :—

Para. 102. In the event of a troop extra train being ordered, provision is to be made by the despatching officer, in concert with the railway officials, for the transit of all private baggage in excess of the regulations. The private baggage, having previously been weighed, is to be made over to the railway authorities to be loaded indiscriminately with the public baggage in the wagons attached to the extra train.

The cost of the conveyance of the private baggage, at the rate of one pie per maund per mile, is to be paid to the railway authorities by the officer commanding the troops before starting, the weight of the baggage and the amount of freight being entered in Form D, for the guidance of the Account Department when settling the bill of the railway company.

THE Commander-in-Chief directs that all documents connected with insane soldiers shall be invariably endorsed with the word " Insane," in red ink on the upper right hand corner.

IN accordance with a ruling of the Government of India, the following is to be added as the third clause of revised para. 228A, Transport Regulations, Part I. :—Passages under the conditions named in the first clause will be sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a report being made in each case for the information of Government.

THE following farewell complimentary order to Colonel E. T. Dalton, C. S.I., who is about to retire from the service, is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

As Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is about to quit India finally, after the ordinary period of his service in the country has been twice specially extended by the Secretary of State, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to avail himself of the opportunity of recording his high appreciation of Colonel Dalton's very valuable services under the Bengal Government for more than thirty-three years.

During the first fifteen years of his service in civil employ, Colonel Dalton was attached to the Assam Commission ; but for eighteen years he has now been the Commissioner, or principal civil authority, in the Chota Nagpore Division, including the Tributary States on the South-West Frontier. By character and by training admirably fitted for the management and development of the simple people who inhabit this wide tract of country, he has, by his kind and paternal administration so entirely won the confidence and affection of his subjects, that the disturbances and rebellions of former days are now wholly forgotten.

The influence which Colonel Dalton exercised over the chiefs and people under his control was strikingly exhibited in 1868 in connection with the rising in Keonjhur, one of the tributary mehals in Cuttack. It fell to his lot, on that occasion, to render very signal service to Government in the suppression of the disturbances ; and though the affair attracted but little notice, because of the rapidity with which it was brought to a successful termination, the result, as recorded by Sir William Grey at the time was mainly due to the powerful influence of Colonel Dalton's presence at Keonjhur.

Colonel Dalton has deservedly acquired a reputation for his observant experience and ethnological research. He has proved himself on all occasions to be a capable and sympathetic administrator. He leaves India with the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of Government ; and he may be sure that the memory of his long and honourable career, almost unbroken by any leave or relaxation, will never be obliterated among the people who have been under his protection for so many years.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Hogg, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Beddek, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Secunderabad and Poona.

FEBRUARY 12.

Woodgate, Captain, Bengal 14th Sikhs, on furlough, from Rawalpindee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Preston, Lieut, Bengal 73rd Regt, to join, to Cawnpore.
Cunliffe, Lieut Col, Bengal 29th Regt NI, on furlough to England.
Gorham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Gahan, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Kingston, Surg, Madras A M Dept, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Colvin, Captain, Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Baroda.
Hastings, Sub-Lieut, Madras 107th Regt, to join, to Madras.
Chalmer, Captain, Bengal 60th Rifles, to join, to Rawalpindee (Punjaub).
Probyn, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 40th Foot, to join, to Bengal.
Spense, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 40th Foot, to join, to Bengal.
Galloway, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Young, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to ——.

FEBRUARY 14.

Walter, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Deesa.
Ousan, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, to join, to Deesa.
Hogg, Captain, Bombay Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 13th February 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Lieut W J Robertson, has been transferred from the 6th to the 10th Bgde R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Regiment N I—Lieut Col F S Tredell, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Lieut Col Cornewall, proceeded on furlough.

20th Regiment N I—Capt C S Lechmere, second Wing Subn 18th Regt N I, to be first Wing Subn, vice Capt Walters.

With reference to G O C No 807 of 1874 the date of Surgns T S Cogan and H Standred being placed on General Duty, Presidency Circle, takes effect from the 24th Nov 1874 inclusive.

Surgn O F Molloy is transferred to the Poona Circle, for General Duty, from the date of departure for Mhow of the Left Wing 18th Regt.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 3rd Feby 1875 :—

Lieut Col J D Hall, S C, second Squadn Officer 2nd Regt Central India Horse.

The following order is confirmed :—

Belgaum District Order, dated 6th Feb 1875, directing Capt Prideaux, 6th Regt N I, to perform the duties of Station Staff officer at Belgaum, in addition to his own, during the absence of the Bgde Major on duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

28th Regiment N I—Capt W E Simpson to remain in Bombay from 9th Feb to 8th March 1875, on medical certificate in extension.

Staff-Corps Lieut Col F S Cornewall Wing officer 16th N I from 26th to 31st Jany 1875 preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col A W Twiss, 6th Bgde to Secundrabad, for one month from date of departure on medical certificate.

108th Foot—Maj J R Gordon in England from 14th Jany to 30th June 1875, on medical certificate in extension.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 10.)

Mr J T Babonau is appointed to act as a Sub-Depy Colr at Serampore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Radha Syam Singh, or until further orders.

The services of the following officers, employed on famine relief operations, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept :—

Lieut W Boxwell, 21st Foot, and Lieut L A C Cook, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Mr Edward B Baker is appointed to act as a Depy Inspr Genl of Police during the absence, on furlough, of Col H Raban, or until further orders.

The Rev Donald J Mackey is appointed temporarily to act as Second Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, with effect from the 10th Jany 1875.

Mr H Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent Azimgurh, who has been allowed furlough to Europe, is transferred to the Tehta Division, in the Behar Agency.

Mr Charles Edward Mendham, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, just retuned from furlough, is posted to Azimgurh.

Surg A Crombie is appointed temporarily to be Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College from the date of Dr S G Chuckerbutty's death to the date on which he may be relieved by Surgn Maj R C Chundra.

Mr J F Maxwell, Ex Engr, fourth grade, joined the first Calcutta Division on the 23rd Jany 1875.

Mr J Patterson, Tempy Ex Engr, fourth grade, Offg Ex Engr, Jessore District, will revert to his permanent rank of Asst Engr, first grade, with effect from the 24th Jany 1875.

Mr R H Rhind, Ex Engr First grade Puri Survey Division, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, from the 8th instant, preparatory to his proceeding on the furlough granted him.

Mr C J K Watson, Asst Engr, Second grade, joined the Upper Gunduck Embankment Division on the 16th ultimo.

Mr G J R Leeson, Asst Engr, First grade, Cossye Division, passed in Departmental Standard on the 4th instant.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch of the P W Dept, Bengal .—

From the 10th September 1874.

Mr J P H Walker, Supg Engr, Second grade, to be tempy Supg Engr, First grade.

Col J F Stoddard, Supg Engr, Third grade, to be tempy Supg Engr, Second grade.

Mr T Martin, Offg Supg Engr, Third grade, to be tempy Supg Engr, Third grade.

From the 8th January 1875.

In place of Mr R H Rhind Ex Engr First grade, Mr J Kimber, Ex Engr Second grade to be tempy Ex Engr First grade.

Mr T B Stoney Ex Engr Third grade to be tempy Ex Engr Second grade.

Mr C W Odling, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to be temporary Ex Engr, third grade.

Mr T R Roberts, Asst Engr, first grade, to be temporary Ex Engr, fourth grade.

Mr C V S Cotton, Asst Engr, second grade to be temporary Asst Engr, first grade.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 2nd *Feb.* 1875.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surgn Maj S K Ray will, on his arrival in India, be posted to the 40th Foot for a period of five years, vice Surgn Maj A H Fraser.

The Comdr-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut-Col F S Roberts, C B, V C, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be Col by Brevet, with effect from the 30th Jany 1875, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

37th Regt—Qr Mr William Ridler, from the 63rd Regt, to be Qr Mr, vice Stokes, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 23rd Jany 1875.

63rd Regt—Qr Mr Henry Stokes, from the 37th Regt, to be Qr Mr, vice Ridler, who exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated 23rd Jany 1875.

16th N I—Lieut-Col G A Brown, offg Comdt 35th N I, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Lieut-Col Girdlestone, on furlough, dated 26th Jany 1875.

27th N I—Capt G H Jackson, late offg Adjt 29th N I, to be Adjt, vice Birch, appointed Wing Officer, dated 25th Jany 1875.

45th N I—Lieut R J Waller, 1st Wing Subn, to be Adjt, vice Stillwell, who vacates on promotion, dated 26th Jany 1875.

Capt T F Stillwell, late Adjt, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Waller dated 26th Jany 1875.

Kasauli Depot—Capt G M B Hornsby, R A, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Haydock, who vacates on proceeding home with his regt dated 26th Jany 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Engineers—Lieut W H Rathborne to be Capt from the 17th Dec 1874.

2nd Batn 9th Foot—Major W Daunt to be Lieut Col from the 13th Sept 1874.

44th Regt—Capt E C P Pigott to be Maj from the 16th Jany 1875.

45th Regt—Capt T E Adams to be Maj from the 29th Dec 1874.

48th Regt—Lieut W T McLaughlin to be Capt, from the 9th Jany 1875.

Medical Dept, British Service—Surgn J A Illingworth, R A, to be Surgn Maj, from the 13th June 1871.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindostanee on the dates specified :—

On the 4th Jany 1875, Surgn Maj W Graves, Army Medical Dept, and Gunner P Dennison, C-19th R A.

On the 5th Jany 1875, Pvte J Bass, 39th Foot, and Pvte T Lyons, 39th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawalpindi Division order, dated the 28th Dec 1874, appointing Surgn Maj J H Jeffcoat, R H A, to the medical charge of the Dvsnl and Bgd Staff, with effect from the 1st Jany 1875, vice Surgn Maj S Fuller, 70th Foot, proceeding with his Regt to Peshawur.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 14th Jany 1875, directing Surgn H Comerford, M D, doing duty with the 2nd Batn 1st Foot, to remain at Raneekhet on the departure of his regt, and perform all the military duties at that station, including the Station Staff.

Dated the 20th Jany 1875, directing Lieut Col and Local Col W A Armstrong, 2nd Batn 22nd Foot, to assume command of the district.

Presidency District order, dated the 23rd Jany 1875, directing Surgn J S Gunn, M B, to proceed to Meerut, and take medical charge of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Allahabad Bgde order, dated the 12th Dec 1874, directing Surgn F W Wright, M B, doing duty with the 34th N I, to take temporary medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgn R A K Holmes, M D.

5th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, appointing Lieut D G Beamish to act as Interpreter to the Batn, during the absence of Lieut T A Campion on general leave.

81st Foot—Regimental order, dated the 20th Dec 1874, appointing Lieut B A Satterthwaite to be Asst Intructor of Musketry, with effect from the above date.

8th N I—Regimental order, dated the 30th Oct 1874, appointing Capt and Adjt C J Walter to officiate as Wing Officer, consequent on the return from leave of Lieut-Col A Taylor, 2nd in Comd, and Capt E H Webb to officiate as 1st Wing Subn ; both appointments with effect from the 29th Oct G O C C, dated 9th Nov 1874, p 483, confirming regimental order dated 30th Oct is cancelled.

36th N I—Regimental order, dated the 21st Jany 1875, directing Lieut G H More-Molyneux to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his duties as offig 2nd Wing Subn, vice Lieut E H Wilson, on furlough.

38th N I—Regimental order, dated the 14th Jany 1875, directing Lieut R G Handcock to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as offg 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the 12th Nov 1874, vice Lieut T H Goldney, on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars—Lieut U E P Okeden, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting regt ; and thence to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

43rd Foot—Sub-Lieut W F C C Plowden, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Surgn Maj S Roch, to Bombay for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt G Brehon (1st Wing Subn 17th N I.) to Calcutta, from the 5th to the 24th Jany, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North-Western Provinces Gazette, February 13.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Maj H N Noble, Dist Supt of Police, Jhansi, who has been granted furlough to Europe the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Capt A Ollivant, Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th April, 1875

Dr M Thomson, Chemical Examiner, N W Provinces fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 4th of Feby, 1875.

Mr T W Rawlins, Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1875, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr R G Hardy, Asst M g and Colr, Allahabad, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 27th of March, 1875.

Surg R Modie, M B, Offg Junior Civil Surg of Allahabad, the usual preparatory leave to enable him to appear before the medical board at Bombay, with effect from the 17th Jany, 1875.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr A Cadell, C S, to be a Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the settlement of the Banda district.

Mr B W Colvin, Dist and Sessions Judge, to officiate as Comr. Rohilkhand, with effect from the 6th Jany, 1875.

The services of Mr A B Wilson, Supt, Correspondence Dept, Govt Secretariat, N W Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The annual examination of junior officers, to be held in accordance with the revised rules, will commence on Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 10 A M.

The Central Committee will consist of the following officers :—

1. Mr H S Reid, Member of the Board of Revenue, Member and President.
2. Col W H Greathed, C B, R E, Chief Engr Irrigation Branch'
3. The Director of Public Instruction.
4. The Comr of Excise and Stamps.
5. The Secy to the Board of Revenue.
6. Mr R T Hobart, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police.
7. The Government Advocate.
8. The Judge of the Small Cause Court, Allahabad.

Mr R Smeaton, Offg Under-Secy to Govt, Member and Secy.

Capt W Shepherd, R E, Exe Engr, 1st grade, assumed charge of the duties of Engr-in-Chief, Hathras and Muttra Light Railway, on the forenoon of that date.

The Services of Col W H Greathed, C B, R E, Chief Engr, Irrigation Branch, N W Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief for the professional inspection of the corps of Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, on the 18th instant and following days.

Mr G W Mossop, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the office of the Supg Engr, 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works, N W Provinces, to the Eastern Jumna Canal, for employment on drainage projects.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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  English Political and Social Letter.
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NOTICE.—The Municipal Commissioner requests the ATTENDANCE of any EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN interested in the subject at the Municipal Office on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-45 P.M. to consider a proposal for the ERECTION of a SEA-WATER BATH, the funds for which have been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th February, 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

REID—February 9th, at Dharwar, the wife of Major A. T. Reid, 12th Regt, N. I., of a daughter.

RANDLE—February 13th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. N. Randle, of a daughter.

TREVOR—February 6th, at Matheran, the wife of A. C. Trevor, C. S., of a daughter, prematurely.

MARRIAGE.

KNOLLES—MOLLER—January 14th, at Mooltan, Alfred Richardson Sterling Knolles, Assistant Engineer, I. V. S. Ry. youngest son of the late Francis Knolles, Esq., H. M's Customs, Ireland, to Louisa Elizabeth Le Champion Moller; eldest daughter of the Rev. Le Champion Moller, and Grand Daughter of General Straton.

DEATH.

PEREIRA—February 13th, Wen Seslaus Pereira, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government, Military Department, deeply regretted.

DENT—February 5th, at Godra, Punch Mahals, of diptheria, after two days illness, Emily Georgina, wife of John Humfrey Dent, Lieut. B. S. Corps.—English papers please copy.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1875.

OUR correspondent " Publicola" rebukes us this morning for what he seems to regard as the impatient and unphilosophical spirit in which we sometimes dismiss from consideration the arguments of the Indo-Fenians in favour of the national independence of India. We are afraid we must plead guilty to the charge, for in politics, as in individual life, one must take something for granted. A man would soon become an intolerable bore to himself and his friends who set to work speculating every morning in a dreamy sort of way about the reality of his own existence, and went to bed at night without having solved the problem ; and in like manner a political newspaper which laboriously endeavoured in every issue to establish the right to exist of the society which it represented would soon cease to have any readers. The calm catholicity of temperament which our correspondent admires is, we venture to say, oftener a proof of feebleness of will than of vigour and comprehensiveness of understanding. Indeed, we cannot help fancying that our correspondent himself has a lurking suspicion of the worthlessness of his plea for the dispassionate examination of abstract principles, when he gravely invites us to discuss with him a placard issued by Mr. Congreve in 1858, in which the English were denounced as usurpers and tyrants for having first conquered India and then suppressed a rebellion of the subject people. We should, probably, have come to the conclusion that " Publicola" was joking, if it were not for the exaggerated estimate he has evidently formed of the influence Mr. Congreve has over English opinion. There can be no doubt that, when Mr. Congreve first came forward to propose, on grounds of justice and humanity, that the British Empire should be broken up, his writings attracted a good deal of notice from their singularity, and gained him some converts to his doctrines. But Mr. Congreve has long ceased to be esteemed a prophet except by a faithful few whose numbers may be counted on the fingers of one hand ; and the current of thought in which he and his disciples are lost is simply an eddy from the main stream of national life, which pours its full course onward without heeding them. If it will give our correspondent any satisfaction, we frankly admit that there is no answering a man who takes up a position like Mr. Congreve's. We remember that, when perhaps the best thing he has written—the pamphlet exhorting England to restore Gibraltar to Spain—was published, an enthusiastic Briton wrote in reply a song of which this was the refrain ;—" They *shall not have* Gibraltar—No !—They shall not have Gibraltar." And the argument of this song, that England, having won a world-wide Empire, means to keep it, appears to us to be the only possible answer that can be given to the Indo-Fenians. Our correspondent says that, by reasoning with them in a kindly way, we might succeed in overcoming their objections to British rule ; but in paying us this compliment he puts too high a value on our controversial abilities. Political discussion can only be useful when it is carried on between men who, whatever their differences, have at least some ideas in common. The remarkable success of Parliamentary Government in England is owing to the hearty acceptance by both the great political parties of the first principles on which English society is based ; and what are called English institutions have always failed in France because there is no possibility of reconciling the partisans of hereditary monarchy with the partisans of a Red Republic. Our correspondent, if he were a Frenchman, would, we fear, find his prescription, of giving the Communists a fair hearing and reasoning gently with them, nearly as effective as if he were to administer a dose of soothing syrup to a volcano. Look at the results of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to extinguish Fenianism in Ireland by means of a policy of conciliation. Concession after concession was made, till the Minister himself shrank from giving more; yet the national feeling against English rule is as strong as ever. It is, then, from a profound and sincere conviction of the uselessness of attempting to " argue the point" with men who think subjection to foreign rule of any kind is a kind of slavery which ought not to be endured, that we decline to lay bare and pull to pieces the foundations of the English Government in India.

Setting aside this question of the right of the English to be in India at all, we have shown, we think, the utmost readiness and anxiety to discuss the means of making the English rule agreeable to both Europeans and natives ; and no journal has been more outspoken than the *Bombay Gazette* in its criticism of administrative defects. We have also cherished and tried to act upon the belief that it was quite possible for representatives of all the various races inhabiting Her Majesty's Indian dominions to work cordially together for the common good. It has been, therefore, most disheartening to us to see how completely even the most sensible men amongst the educated Hindoos of Bombay have lost their heads since they heard the news of the arrest of Mulharrao. The letter signed S. which appeared in the columns of a contemporary represented the state of feeling among the Brahmins and Mahrattas quite accurately, in stating that a sentiment akin to disloyalty had been excited by the high-handed proceedings of the British Government in seizing the person of a native Prince and putting him on his trial. Yet it is not a year since one of the most accomplished Hindoos in this city, talking to us about the oppression of Mulharrao's subjects, contended with some vehemance that, whereas in the old days the people could have avenged themselves on such a tyrant, now they were restrained by British troops from rebelling against their Prince, and that therefore the British Government was bound to protect their interests by deposing Mulharrao and taking the management of the State into its own hands. When, however, the Government, moved by its own wrongs as well as those of the people, at last interferes, not a single Hindoo dares to come forward and say it has done well ; but all unite in signing memorials to Government, which, under pretence of applauding the Viceroy's promise not to annex Baroda, are really protests against the claim of the Paramount Power to exercise any effectual control over the conduct of those Native Princes whom the memorialists evidently prefer to the British Government. It is, however, natural enough that natives should have this feeling ; but what provoked our contemptuous note on the article in the *Army and Navy Gazette*—an article which our correspondent is certainly in error in supposing Dr. W. H. Russell can have written or sanctioned—was the seeming acquiescence of an English journalist in the native belief that a Gaekwar of Baroda is an independent Sovereign whom it is an outrage on international law for the Paramount Power in India to meddle with. The truth is, no native Prince in India is independent in the sense in which a European Sovereign is independent ; for the foreign relations of every native State as regards both war and diplomacy are under the direct management of the Government of India. As for the Gaekwar, treaties had deprived him of independent authority even in domestic affairs, and it was only the kindness of the British Government that restored to the father of Mulharrao powers which have since been most grossly abused.

THE pitiful case of the Gaekwar's solicitors—Messrs. Jefferson and Payne—has been within the last few days put before the public at great length. It appears that the Government of India has intimated to these highly respectable legal gentlemen that it thinks a lac and a half is enough money to spend on the Gaekwar's defence, seeing that at present there are few or no witnesses to be called in behalf of His Highness. The Government has also required Mr. Jefferson to give an engagement that, if he is allowed to see the Gaekwar's wives, he will not take their jewels from them to pay the costs of the defence. It may seem surprising that such a promise should have been required from an Englishman ; but one's surprise ceases when an English paper, professing to speak in Mr. Jefferson's name, represents it as a grievance that the solicitors for the defence are not allowed to take these jewels. An ingenious attempt has been made to persuade the public that the Government has hampered the defence by insisting that a proper account shall be rendered by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne of what they intend to do with the money disbursed to them from the Baroda treasury. But it must be apparent that the Government is bound to set some limit to the expenditure for the defence ; and, if Messrs. Jefferson and Payne have been denied the means of engaging counsel or paying other necessary expenses, let them prove the fact by publishing an exact statement of the sums they applied for on various accounts and the sums granted. We have learnt to our surprise that the whole of the first grant of Rs. 75,000 was immediately remitted to England. Did all this money go to pay Serjeant Balantine's fees ; and, if not, for what purpose was it remitted ? Then, again, we are told of an application for Rs. 30,000 on account of Serjeant Ballantine's expenses at Baroda. Is this the sum the solicitors have convenanted to pay to the learned Serjeant ? We ask these questions merely in order to obtain information. We consider it highly improbable that the Government has put the slightest obstacle in the way of the legitimate defence of His Highness the Gaekwar ; but, if it has, let the case be established by facts, instead of being distorted by declamation.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THOSE who interest themselves in modern naval warfare and more particularly in Harbour defence, may be glad to know that the annual practice of our Iron-clad Turret-Ships " Abyssinia" and " Magdala" has proved very successful. The Abyssinia went out on the 3rd and 5th instant, with Colonel Bond, R. A., Captain Young, Lieut. Barker, Lieut. Boddam, and 46 Artillerymen to try the guns, the turrets, machinery, and manœuvring powers of the ship, generally. She accomplished her prescribed task of firing 20 rounds of shot each day. The practice was at various distances, ranging from 1,500 to 3,900 yards, and some excellent hits were made. One shot was sent through the flag that was set as a target. To see the ship moving in circles, both turrets revolving with officers, men and guns, and everything working uniformly was a satisfaction to all concerned. A shot was fired from one of the turrets, while it was revolving very slowly, which well illustrates the great perfection of modern guns and the way they are served, for it hit the mark as if the gun had been at rest. A man standing about 10 feet on one side of a gun when it was fired had his hat taken clean off his head owing to the rush of air caused by the high initial velocity of the shot which weighs 448 lbs. There can be no doubt, from the excellent practice on board the Abyssinia, that ships of this class must prove very powerful supports in the defence of Bombay, should its safety at any time be imperilled. On the 10th and 12th the Magdala was taken out for similar practice, but, through some cause or other, could only fire one shot on the first day. She, however, did better on the second occasion, for she fired her remaining 39 rounds most successfully, and one shot, at 3,000 yards, knocked the target clean away. The practice this year has been more complete than on previous occasions, because both turrets have been used, whereas only the fore-turret was used before. All the machinery in the Magdala worked well, but some of the Engineers had to attend at stations where the temperature was as high as 146°, Fahrenheit, which must have been very trying. Everything it is said changes. In times long past we had soldiers and sailors defending us in our ships ; subsequently only sailors ; at present, and for years past, sailors and marines ; and now we have, besides, in these ships, soldiers alone, and Mechanical Engineers. Only one accident happened of any note, the armourer of the Magdala fell down the magazine hatchway and dislocatep his shoulder.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

MR. JAMES FLYNN, who has been appointed chief interpreter to the Baroda Commission, will be paid Rs. 100 a day from the time he leaves Bombay up to his return here. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee has been recommended to assist Mr. Flynn ; but we apprehend that his nomination will be negatived by Government, on account of his well known political bias. In that event, it is not unlikely that Mr. Shamrow Bhaskerjee, third translator and interpreter of the High Court, on its original side, will be asked to go up to Baroda with his chief, Mr. Flynn. Mr. Shamrow is held by the judges of the Court in high esteem for his competence, integrity, and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties. In case both Mr. Flynn and Mr. Shamrow go to Baroda, Mr. Balajee Pandurung will act as chief translator and interpreter ; two assistants will be transferred from the appellate to the original side of the Court ; and two men from the temporary translation department will be posted to the permanent staff.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 16TH FEBRUARY.

A slight break took place in the prevailing harmony last week, when a mail robbery was perpetrated near Sadra. Sir Lewis Pelly has sent out 100 horse and 150 foot to patrol the districts in the vicinity of Sadra, and there are prospects of the rascals being captured. It was feared a short time ago that the Bheels, or hill residents would give a deal of trouble ; but they are reported to be perfectly quiet ; and in any case, I fancy that they could always be bribed to keep still by the judicious distribution of a few bottles of spirits among them. Bheels are notoriously fond of opium and spirits.

The Maharajahs of Gwalior and Jeypore are expected to arrive in Baroda upon the 22nd inst. Scindia will reside in the Muckunpoora Palace, and Jeypore in the Motee Bagh, both with the consent of Mulharrao. Sir Lewis Pelly has issued a notification prohibiting the entrance to any of the Palaces or public buildings of anybody but officials on duty ; and this measure, I believe, has been adopted because the correspondents of the Bombay papers (your own "special" is of course included) because they ventured, for the edification of the public, to give a few particulars regarding the interior of some of these sanctuaries.

There is a tremendous demand for everything just now in the way of furniture. The bazaars have been ransacked by eager purchasers, but as these are more stocked with articles employed in native domiciles than with European kit, not much success has been obtained by the Camp furniture hunters. An enterprising Bombay furniture Borah might make his fortune here just now. There is also a great demand for conveyances. Scindia alone has asked to be supplied with forty carriages ; Jeypore and the other members of the Commission will require nearly as many ; and as the ordinary outsiders of the great trial will not be able to secure horse conveyances in Baroda they will have to be content with bullock coaches, which, according to Fryer, one of the ancient Surat worthies, were once very pretty and efficient modes of travelling, but which, I fear, have sadly degenerated since his time.

The Mahratta intriguers on behalf of the Gaekwar seem to have started a new movement. Petitions are being circulated through the native city, praying for the restoration of the Gaekwar ; and a few hundred signatures have already been obtained. Let the promoters of the petition movement be discovered, and I daresay it will be seen that it is of no great value as a disinterested political manifesto in favour of the Gaekwar.

Some dissatisfaction has lately been expressed at the accommodation at the Station Refreshment Rooms. The food is objectionable, and the beds and bedding none of the cleanest. The proprietor is Mr Bhicajee, of the Station Refreshment Rooms, Surat, whose obligingness most travellers on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have noticed. I spoke to him on the subject of his Baroda Rooms, and he replied that he could not help it. " It is true," he said, " that at present there are several travellers staying at Baroda ; but as a rule, it is unusual to have more than two or three people staying at the Refreshment Rooms in the course of a whole month. If the Railway authorities were to permit me to charge more than they compel me to charge, a better effort for the comfort of travellers both at Surat and in Baroda might be made ; but at present, it is impossible unless I make up my mind to suffer serious losses." There is doubtless a good deal of truth in this ; and I have no doubt that the Railway authorities will do all that is necessary to improve the comfort of travellers who have occasion to stop at Baroda or Surat. Mr. Bhicajee is compelled to charge only a rupee for tiffin ; and it must be clear that if he does not enjoy the patronage of more than five travellers at that meal in the course of a week his speculation as refreshment caterer cannot be a every paying one. At present, the state of the Baroda Refreshment Rooms is very far indeed from being satisfactory and in view of a large number of people being likely to visit Baroda during the trial of the Gaekwar, it would be well if an improvement upon them could be speedily effected.

The country from the Nerbudda to Baroda looks beautiful, and the cotton trade is in full swing, the sign of which is the activity of the ginning mills in Pallej, Broach, Surat, and other stations, and the crowds of natives who throng the fields on the wayside picking the white blossoms off the cotton shrubs. Some fields of cotton look as if a shower of snow had descended in large flakes and rested on the bushes, and you may therefore understand that they look pretty to more eyes than those of the merchant or cultivator. I believe that this is likely to prove a very good cotton season both for quantity and quality. There are some pretty sights along the line ; it is pretty to see a herd of deer occasionally ; to see jackals running away, and looking back curiously at times ; to watch blue jays sitting on the telegraph wires, or huge long-legged and long-necked birds lazily flapping away out of hearing of the noise of the train ; to notice bright patches of cultivation either of castor-oil plants, tobacco, or grain ; but prettier than all is the cotton fields with their crowds of people standing between the bushes lazily transferring the blossoms from the tree to the bag upon their back, and then emptying the latter into solid-wheeled carts which forthwith proceed to the nearest ginning mill or railway station.

A PLEA FOR CALM DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of the *Gazette* you remark on the silly shriek of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, evoked by the telegram announcing in England the deposition of the Gaekwar, that such foolish writing rivals the efforts of the worst native papers in India.

A newspaper has as much right as a private person to describe such talk as foolish, but it also has a duty which is not imposed on the private person. It is part of its work to demonstrate, in a calm and conclusive manner, exactly how and why such rhodomontade is false and wrong.

It must be remembered that the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*—or perhaps I ought to say the proprietor and inspirer of that print—is an authority of some weight, if not among politicians, at least among a large number of Her Majesty's servants of all arms. His opinion, however wide of the mark, is after all that of a large number of men not wholly foolish and not altogether ignorant of India. The entire school of positivists—I mean the ladies and gentlemen who preface their sermons with the shibboleth, " In the name of humanity !" and instead of the Trinitarian benediction say, " May the blessing of humanity be upon you all !"—the mild revolutionists who, when ordinary people date their letters August 18, 1870, write with much solemnity " Gutenberg, 6-82."—all these consider our presence in India an outrage and a crime, and our lightest interference with even the most degraded of its princes an immeasurable insult to the rights of humanity. One of the high priests of this sect, honoured in reviews and cherished in society, received much applause for his manly courage in protesting in a printed placard, stuck up about London, against the thanksgiving for the success of the British arms in India during the Sepoy Revolt, insisting that the revolt was the legitimate effort of a nation to shake off an oppressive foreign yoke, and that our cause was disgraced by fraudulent misrepresentation, by a ferocious spirit of vengeance, and by atrocious cruelties ; and further that our victory demoralized us as a nation and lowered us in the eyes of the world. The thanksgiving of the English people was offered, it may be presumed, to the English God, but, as Mr. Congreve disavows that personage and considers him obsolete, his protest appears somewhat superfluous.

It is well, I think, while considering the tone of the native press, to recall the fact that nothing it says treasonous or seditious has not been urged by Englishmen of high cultivation and of some weight in the world of thought. Their political creed has one central position of extreme simplicity. It is that we withdraw from our occupation of India without any unnecessary delay, within the shortest period compatible with due arrangements for the security of European life and property, and with such measures as shall be deemed advisable in the interest of Indian independence and good government. They have gone so far as to prescribe these measures, and they firmly believe that the reasons commonly urged for our retention of the country, such as the commercial, the political, civilization and material progress, order and religion, are as nothing in the balance against the benefits that will accrue to the national conscience by the performance of the act of justice of relinquishing it.

Is it unnatural that, finding these opinions freely expressed in some of the most prominent books of the time, the native press should echo them to the best of its ability ? When educated natives go to England they are carefully sought out and welcomed by the men and women who hold these views, pitied as down-trodden patriots, and flattered till it is no blame to them that they don't know whether they are on their heads or their heels.

Is it quite sufficient to say to the unfortunate native, who has allowed himself to be worked up into an uncomfortable feeling of being a victim, that he is foolish and seditious ? He will reply that there is not a wild assertion, not a spiteful inuendo in the Indo Fenianism, whose cry he helps to swell, which has not its warrant in the utterances of some all-wise but untravelled philosopher, masculine, feminine, or epicene, now trifling with London tea-cups. You will say that many a time and oft you have reasoned with this unreason and shown how visionary and unreal are many of the grievances, how immense the benefits inseparable from the English rule and how grievous and cruel an injury would be inflicted on humanity, in the true sense of that word, by an adoption of the policy so loudly preached.

It seems to me that the situation demands from your powerful pen still further demonstration, patient and forbearing, but clear and conclusive. It is hard to believe that the declamation of a few has convinced the better judgment of the mass of the people, and that there are none who will listen to reason and common sense.

You will perhaps also say that it is not worth while to give such prominence to the wild fancies of a few Sciolists, whose notions yield more amusement to the world than cause for serious consideration. To this I would reply that notions which may lend a temporary feeling of expansion and innocent freedom to the asphyxiated air of cockney coteries, and which may be put into pretty treasonous epigrams in a London paper, gain in importance when they are adopted as the serious belief of a number of people, no matter how limited that number may be.

There is a fair way of taking the whole of this fancy-work of opinion to pieces. It is occupying the time and attention of men capable of much more real and practical work. Some of the cleverest of the many clever young men of native birth are tilting at windmills in the gravest and most solemn fashion, while the real work of improving their country, to which they were born and ordained, is neglected. They go at their windmills in a half-hearted lame kind of trot, it is true, and many of them, I am sure, would be glad to be persuaded that their surest road to political power lies through the existing institutions of the country. These are by no means incapable of expansion, nor are they closed to criticism. When they talk about freedom, it is because they have not fairly grasped the fact that, although nominally a subject race, they are at this moment in the enjoyment of more practical freedom than any people under heaven.

When they accept such instruction as I have hinted at, it is in great part because it has been more diligently offered to them than more sensible and robust teaching.

Is it worth your while once again dispassionately to examine, in relation to the new circumstances, the grounds for the assertions of the positivists, for the misrepresentations of the sentimental Anglo Indian philanthropists, and for the shortsighted disloyalty of such political bodies as the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha*, and to show that all are opposed to the true welfare of the people of India ?

PUBLICOLA.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent W. G.'s letter in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* I am sorry that he should have taken the trouble to come to the Town Hall without finding out where the meeting of the Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held. The meetings are always held in the Royal Asiatic Society's committee room. The Society's operations are, I am glad to state, assuming shape, and a sub committee with Mr. Justice Bayley as President has been formed, with powers to appoint two agents, to arrange all preliminaries and start the work as soon as possible. When all is ready, a list of subscriptions will be advertised in the local newspapers, and a general meeting of subscribers called ; when it is hoped the action taken by the working committee will be approved. I shall be very happy to explain to W. G., or any gentleman interested in the society, what has hitherto been done, and what is proposed for the future. Subscriptions are received by myself or the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who are Joint Honorary Secretaries. The subscriptions are entered in our books and paid into the Bank of Bombay. His Excellency the Governor has consented to be patron of the Society, and a large committee has been formed with a sub-committee consisting of the President, the two Honorary Secretaries, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C S I., and Mr. Martin Wood. When the general meeting is held in a few days the public will learn more ; meanwhile, I shall be glad to shew our proceedings to all interested in the subject.

I will only add that our operations will be carefully limited at first, as the Society has no wish to rush into hasty innovations, or allow its operations to cause unnecessary interference. We have received subscriptions amounting to Rs. 200 and promises of Rs. 500 more. The Donations collected amount to about Rs. 1,600 with promises of Rs. 150 more. But we still want more assistance in the shape of annual subscriptions before our undertaking can be pronounced sound.—I am, &c.

W. LEE-WARNER.
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Malabar Point, 13th February.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Alone in the tented field it was delightful to read your leading article of Friday the 22nd of January. How often have I murmured and grumbled (I could use stronger language) at this deplorable state of affairs and the rottenness of the present organisation of the Indian Army. I ask your readers to say whether I am right when I tell you that now-a-days there does not exist that cordiality, that sincere brotherhood and fraternity which formerly prevailed amongst the officers of the old Company's Army. Men quickly discover the feeling of their *Sahibs* one towards another, and consequently soon become imbued with a spirit of distrust if cordial feeling has become extinct. How can it be otherwise ? Can the Colonel of over 30 years' service *chum* with the Major who is about 20 ? Will the Adjutant or Quarter-master who is probably of 12 or 15 *chum* with the last joined *Probationer* of 2 or 3 (there are no griffins in these degenerate days) ? The difference in years and service prevents it. You certainly have hit hard. I am sure I am not alone in the opinion when I relate that if slackness in promotion, whether in rank or appointment, causes the loss of *esprit de corps*, the very essence of discipline in every Regiment, Native in particular, so an Army abounding with Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and the painful sight of seeing seven European Officers *mounted* on parade, is equally detrimental to its efficiency. The most powerful line of your leader is :—" The destruction of Addiscombe College was one of the most serious blows inflicted upon India." Again, " Queen's Regiments cannot give us sufficient young officers for India, the feeling in them against officers going to Native Corps as probationers is so strong, that many a lad, who intended joining the Staff Corps, when he entered the service, is prevented doing so by the tide of high feeling which is unloosed when he expresses his intention." On these two points, especially, there can be but one idea either with the officers of " Queen's" or " Native Infantry" Regiments, and that is to concur in the view you have so powerfully expressed. Moreover, the *farce* of offering only twenty " *Retirements*" to the Bombay Army, (this remark applies also to the other Presidencies) is irrational and ridiculous to all except " *the powers that be*" ! In the Bombay Staff Corps alone, on the 1st of the current year, according to the official Army List, there were 157 " Effective" Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels : 164 Majors ; 138 Captains ; 79 Lieutenants, and 14 Probationers. Thus exhibiting a total of 321 Field officers—which would be increased if the *Cavalry* and *Local* Lists were taken into consideration. The sanctioned 20 Retirements, which extends only to Lieut.-Colonels, is, as it were, but a " drop in the Ocean." The Indian Army requires to be thoroughly and completely re-organised and re-constructed from top to bottom, and the signs of the times show that something is *going* to be done. Surely there are many officers of the Staff Corps, or the N. I. Regiments, notwithstanding the continual chopping and changing, who could be found competent and experienced enough to form a committee and arrange details. It would be impolitic, as your leader implies to pension all the old officers at once. Some must be kept on to guide the young—for young blood is undoubtedly required in the ranks of the officers. If the old Regimental system is again decided upon and ALL the old officers were their congé, a " nice kettle of fish" there would be if the last *Probationer* suddenly found himself in command of his Regiment. Lord Napier, it is commonly believed, was an advocate for the present system of giving native officers command of their companies. This may answer for ordinary routine and garrison duties, but in actual warfare would prove a delusion and a snare, and rumour has it that His Lordship will shortly be summoned to Calcutta to consult with the Viceroy on the impending changes in the Native Armies of India. Lord Napier is a thorough soldier and is universally beloved by the Army, European and Native, as well as by the women and children, but has he ever *served* with a N. I. Regiment ? —for, in arranging the details of a new organization, the officers of the Committee should be those who have spent the whole or the greater portion of their service with a Native Corps ; not those who come to-day and go to-morrow, who formerly belonged to this or that Regiment, but left for Civil employ for reasons best known to themselves, or those who quit Civil employ and return to a Native Regiment (much to the disgust of the officers in it), because it suits their book. To make the Native Army efficient there must at least be one British officer with each Company, besides the Regimental Staff, and with the latter there should be a qualified and *paid* Musketry Instructor. The absurd system of " Wings" might easily be abolished ; but, on the other hand, the Pay Regulations should be revised, and officers should be given a fair and liberal wage, and be taught to look upon, as in departed days, their Regiments as their homes. It is beyond dispute that the rupee has decreased in value, and it cannot be supposed that officers, particularly the younger ones, can maintain respectability on a stipend less than that pocketed by some of the Clerks in a Mercantile Office. I trust that many will come forward and give you " Suggestions" and thus enable you to submit a " proposal to Government." You rightly observe the question of the old officers is one of " arithmetic." To convert four Regiments into one would not meet with hearty approval. Let each Regiment be distinct, each Company have its own European officer, get rid of men who " long to go" and are discontented, and let them be replaced by those who for years have looked for appointments suitable to their rank and standing in the service.

JUNGLE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 14TH FEBRUARY.

The Civil Appeals Bill comes on in Tuesday's Council.

Mr. Eden presents reports on the Burmah Fisheries and Courts Bills, and moves for the introduction of a bill to declare the law relating to interests in land and to regulate the assessment and collection of land revenue and other taxes in British Burmah.

Reports on the Presidency Police Magistrates and Probates Bills will be presented.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE'S VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

According to present arrangements the Maharaja of Cashmere will visit the Viceroy in Simla about the end of March or beginning of April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STROUD ELECTION.

LONDON, 13TH FEBRUARY.

The House of Commons has refused to suspend the issue of a writ for the Stroud Election.

THE FORTHCOMING ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The British Expedition that has been fitted out to observe the forthcoming eclipse of the sun in April sailed on Thursday last in the Surat for Galle and Singapore.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 12TH FEBRUARY.

The Government to-day on behalf of Marshal MacMahon communicated to the Assembly their condemnation of yesterday's vote.

Amid a scene of great excitement the Assembly voted the Radical clauses, but ultimately rejected the whole Senate Bill by 357 votes against 345.

A motion for dissolution was then put forward and was rejected by 407 votes against 266.

PARIS, 13TH FEBRUARY.

Marshal MacMahon condemned the vote of the Assembly on Thursday on account of its depriving the Constitutional Laws of their conservative character.

The conflicting votes in the Assembly were owing to the abstention of the Legitimists in the earlier stages of the debate. All the deputies voted at the final issues.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 12TH FEB., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	90,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	19,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	73,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	22,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	790,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	177,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	135,000	„

There has been a moderate inquiry for Surats during the week.

LONDON, 12TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 „ French Rente 1872	102
Bar Silver	57¼

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—China.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal.—Tagus.

H. M.'s. GUN BOAT DAPHNE, Captain Foot, sailed on Saturday evening for Trincomalee.

THE *Englishman* says, it is probable that Sir R. Meade will pay a short visit to Calcutta, before proceeding to Baroda, to confer with the Viceroy on the Gaekwar's case.

A PRIVATE of the Sappers, stationed at Bangalore, has been committed for trial on a charge of adultery preferred against him by another member of the same corps.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD MARK KERR, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division, proceeds to-day on to Malligaum, on tour of inspection, accompanied by the Assistant Quarter-Master General, P. D. A.

IN the General Order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, a list is published of the authorized spelling of cantonment names This is owing to the adoption of the Hunterian system so very generally by the Government of India and others

RAIN, which was much wanted, fell at Rawul Pindee on the 8th, and the natives, we read, rejoiced exceedingly thereat. Though the harvest will in all likelihood be poor in the Punjab, no great distress is anticipated in consequence.

THE following transfers of officers of the Royal Artillery have been sanctioned:—Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley from the 23rd to the 19th Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, from the 19th to the 23rd Brigade. Colonel H. Wallace, from the 18th to the 4th Brigade.

IT appears that Mr. R. G. Melvill, who was lately dismissed from the Bengal Civil Service, applied for a refund of the subscriptions he had paid to the Bengal Civil Fund, but he was informed that, under the rules, such refund could not be allowed.

MR. WILLIAM BIRKMYRE, of Greenock, will the *Friend* says shortly start at Serampore a jute mill with 200 looms for weaving and spinning jute, in the compound and premises formerly belonging to Warren Hastings. Mr. Birkmyre is well-known on the Clyde as being an enterprising manufacturer.

ON receipt of orders from Bombay, a squadron of the Poona Horse under the command of Major Phillips left Seroor last Tuesday and marched to Lanowlee, reaching that station on Friday. The squadron will be held in readiness at Lanowlee to proceed at once to Bombay, in case its services are required below the ghauts.

DURING the last half of 1874 a total number of 589 wild beasts were destroyed in the Central Provinces at a cost to Government of Rs. 4,881. The list includes 60 tigers and cubs, with one man-eater killed in the Mandla District, 213 panthers, leopards, and cubs, 131 bears and cubs, 66 wolves and cubs, and 119 hyænas and cubs.

AN important judgment, as noted by the Madras papers, deciding the testamentary power of Hindoo law, has been delivered in the Madras High Court, on appeal. The Judges differed; the Chief Justice was in favour of the reversal of the lower Court's decision, and being Senior Judge, he carried the day—one Judge thus overruling two.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON, the Political Agent for Gwalior, is expected to return to India by the end of this month and resume his appointment, when Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C. B., the officiating Political Agent, will revert to his substantive appointment as Political Agent at Bhopal, and Mr. H. C. Baistow, B. C. S., officiating Political Agent at Bhopal, to his post of Sub-Collector of Barielly.

THE Maharajah of Puttiala, the Rajahs of Jhind, Nabba, and Chumba, and the young Nawab Malair Kotla, will all be present at the coming Delhi Durbar. Each chief is to be attended by special European officers appointed for the purpose. The Maharajah of Kashmir has been exempted on account of the distance he resides from Delhi, but it is probable that he will visit the Viceroy at Simla.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES's visit to Thayetmyo has, according to the local correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail*, been a great boon to the soldier there:—"Instead of old tough beef he has had a nice eatable article; bread was first quality, sugar white and crystallized, tea could not be better. If every visit of the Commander-in-Chief is accompanied with such benefits to the soldier, he will then be really the soldier's friend."

IT has been notified in General Orders that H. M.'s Indian troopship Malabar is expected to arrive in Bombay from England on the 17th instant. The Malabar brings out, amongst other details, the head-quarters of the 4th Brigade Royal Artillery destined for Ahmedabad, and the A. B. C. F. G. Batteries of the same Brigades, which are to be stationed at Kirkee, Deesa, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Nusseerabad. The Malabar sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th January 1875.

WE learn that on the return journey from the Bhopal festivities the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment M. N. I. was severely maltreated by the natives at a village named Deep. A thorough investigation is being conducted into the affair by Mr. Barstow, the officiating Political Agent at Bhopal, at the request of H. H. the Begum, who is very indignant at the conduct of her subjects. A representation has also, we learn, been made to the Political Agent by the bandmaster as well as by the officers of the 22nd Regiment.

WE are glad to lean that the tax of three pies on each labourer, hitherto levied at Matheran, was abolished by Dr. Niven on the 10th instant, after the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of a letter on the subject, and that the scale of taxes is undergoing revision. Another peculiar tax which was raised from one to two annas during Dr. Simpson's incumbency as Superintendent at Matheran, strikes us as very hard on the natives. Any one not having a privy, and who uses the jungle for such purpose, has to pay a tax of two annas.

WE learn that from the 1st proximo the time of departure of the Calcutta mail train from Bombay will be altered from 10-30 A.M. to 4-30 P. M. This will also cause an alteration in the working time of the Madras mails which will be arranged to meet the Calcutta mail train from Bombay at Callian junction. These alterations we learn were to have had effect from the 1st of this month, but owing to a protest by the Postal authorities who could not manage to arrange for the working of the mails on such short notice the time for alteration was deferred until the 1st proximo.

THE Lahore paper observes:—"The news that Herat has been taken will be received with surprise, inasmuch as most of the native reports, which have been received by this paper as well as by our Agra contemporary, tended to lead one to expect widely different intelligence. We await with interest further particulars." We have, on more than one occasion, when quoting these reports and rumours from Cabool, pointed out their apparent untrustworthiness. In the case of the correspondence of the Agra paper, especially was this the case. The full descriptions of private conversations alone stamped the supposed revelations as absurdities.

THE Indore correspondent of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* says that the work on the line between Indore and Mhow is fast progressing, Mr. Johnson, the Executive Engineer, and his office, will shortly come into Indore so as to rush on the terminal station buildings. The bridge at Kishinpoora, since Mr. Cohen took up the contract, is being pushed on fast, the piers being nearly completed. The same correspondent also notices that Sett Manickchund is building a fine large house for the Branch of the Bombay Bank under the supervision of Mr. Thomas, and there are great improvements going on in the city since Mr. Carey's arrival as Holkar's Engineer.

THE *Madras Mail* learns that Mr. Lavelle, whose request of December last for a mining right generally over the whole Presidency of Madras was refused by Government, has submitted a second application in which he confines his request to an area so much smaller that he trusts the Government will find no difficulty in granting the request. He has spent a large amount of time and a considerable sum of money in surveying the Salem District; he is satisfied as to the utility for his purpose of one large tract in particular in that district, and has reason to believe that after further surveys he will be satisfied as to the utility of several other tracts in that district which he has already partially surveyed.

THE King of Siam has invited the Royal Astronomical Society to send representatives to observe the solar eclipse on April 6. He offers those who may be sent all the help and hospitalities of his kingdom. He promises to convey them from the coast to the place of observation, to build observatories for them, and to place at their disposal the services of two English officers employed by him. A similar invitation has been sent to the Royal Society, which has appointed a committee to enter into communication with the Government upon the subject. This is the youthful monarch who visited Lord Mayo in Calcutta and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in Bombay.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"Improvements in machinery for making ice, cooling liquids, refrigerating rooms, and for other like purposes," by Samuel Barclay Martin, of San Francisco, State of California, one of the United States of America. "Improvements in the production of printing surfaces and of engraved metal surfaces (applicable for other purposes)," by John Henry Banks, of 11, Lavender Road, Battersea, in the County of Surrey, England. A new and improved 'overhead' sewing machine;" by James Laing, of Dundee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who has developed during the last few weeks a sudden and hardly natural partiality for the Judicial Member of Council at Bombay, presents that gentleman with a very nice little sugarplum indeed this week. He says:—"The dancing season in Bombay came to an end last week, which was distinguished by two brilliant balls, one given by Mrs. Gibbs, the other by the Byculla Club. The latter is usually, without question, *the* dance of the season; but I am not sure that the ball which preceded it by a couple of days did not in some respects carry off the palm. The splendid rooms of the Club are, however, an advantage against which no private house can compete."

THE remark made at the Yacht Club dinner, that fifteen years ago the Press of Bombay was infancy, has excited the wrath of a *laudator temporis acti* in the *Sindian*, who indignantly asks:—"Where are now the Mackenzies, the Buists, the Connons, the Scotts, whose powerful pens used to shake the Government of Bombay from its propriety?" Nothing, we are sure, was further from the wish of the speaker at the Yacht Club dinner than to disparage these worthies, or to draw any comparison between the individual abilities of present and past Bombay editors. The speaker merely referred to the growth of the Press as an institution; and it is of course open to any one to contend that that institution now lacks the intellectual vigour which marked an earlier stage of its development.

A special train left Poona at 5·45 A.M. yesterday conveying invalids from Poona and Kirkee to Deolalee. There were 2 officers, 120 men, 22 women, 44 children 20 followers, and 200 maunds baggage. The train was timed to arrive at Deolalee at 7·45 last evening. A special goods train was also arranged to leave Secunderabad at 8 o'clock last night with invalids for Deolalee *en route* home by H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates. This train would take on from Secunderabad 3 officers, 135 men, 19 women, 39 children, 40 followers and 200 maunds baggage. The train will reach Shahabad at 5 o'clock this morning, and will leave at 8 o'clock after picking up a party of 16 men, 4 women and 13 children. This train will arrive at Deolalee at 7-45 P. M. on the 18th instant. The carriages will be shunted at Nassick and will wait there to form a special for the conveyance of the troops to Bombay for embarkation to England.

IN May last the ship Vanora got stranded at False Point Divi, and after having been advertised for sale, has been got off, and will shortly proceed to Calcutta. The result of the Court of Enquiry has been published. The stranding of the vessel is attributed to the gross and culpable carelessness of her commander, Captain George Gray, and of Edward Moss, chief mate, "in asmuch as no precautions were taken to ascertain the ship's position after the land was seen. No lead hove; no log hove to ascertain distance run; no attention paid to the instructions as given in Horsburgh's Directory in navigating this part of the coast; no attention paid to the chart so as to prick off the ship's position when the bearings of the land were taken; and although Point Divi has been seen by many members of the crew between 4 P.M. of the 19th May and the time the ship went ashore, the captain and the mate are the only persons who say they did not see it." The master's certificate has been suspended, and that of the mate cancelled.

THE *Indian Daily News* gives the following details of the recovery of the Maharaja of Travancore's jewels:—Through the exertions of Superintendents Younan and Lamb, the culprits were on Monday, in the course of the day, and a few hours after receipt of information, by the police arrested, and the stolen property recovered. It appears that an old offender named Nasir was in confinement in one of the suburban thannahs on a charge of house-breaking and theft committed at the house of a native at Baliaghatta. Messrs. Younan and Lamb's suspicions immediately fell upon him, and enquiries were at once set on foot, when he admitted that there were two other old offenders concerned in the Ballygunge robbery, which led to their arrest also. They then stated that on the night in question they scaled over the boundary wall from the south side of the Maharajah's house, and succeeded, unobserved, in entering His Highness's *Toshakhannah*, and found several boxes containing State jewels lying in the room, out of which number they picked up two, which were embossed with silver, and bringing them out in the compound broke them open and made away with the contents. Fearing lest they should be detected, on arrival at a large open field at Gobra, which is not very far from His Highness's house, they buried the whole of the valuable property under ground about two feet deep. The police, on digging the spot, recovered the plunder.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—Peter Furbourgh, a European, was taken up by Constable Gough as a vagrant, on Saturday, and sent to the Government Workhouse.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—One Ratoo Gopaul was convicted of this offence by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.—A Hindu driver was brought up before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, and charged with rash and negligent driving. His worship fined the defendant Rs. 5.

THROWING MUD INTO THE HARBOUR.—Seven persons were charged on Saturday with throwing mud into the harbour near Mazagon, and were fined, the 1st and 2nd defendants Rs. 3 each, and No's 3,4,5,6 and 7 Rs. 2 each.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—One Cassinath Balkristna has reported the loss of two Currency Notes, of the value of Rs. 5 each, and Rs. 1-14-0 in cash. The complainant has charged his nephew with the theft: the latter has absconded.

SIR JUNG BAHADUR.—The most favourable accounts reach of Sir Jung Bahadur's state of health. His Excellency has so far recovered as to be able to move about, and it is expected that he will return to Nepaul on Friday or Saturday next.

THE MAHOMEDAN SABBATH.—On Friday last, the 12th instant, about 3,025 Mahomedans attended at the Juma Musjid to say their prayers. The police arrangements made on the occasion for the preservation of the public peace were very judicious.

FOUND.—The body of a prematurely born child was found on the Khetwady back road on Friday. It was taken to the Coroner's Surgeon, who ordered it to be buried. The body of another child, prematurely born was also found on Duncan Road on the same day, and was similarly disposed of.

LEPROSY.—Dr. H. V. Carter, from Satara, who is at present in Bombay (on half pay at his own request) pursuing an investigation into the nature and causes of leprosy, has, we hear, discovered that the disease sets in by the poison becoming absorbed in the system. This poison affects all the glands of the body and its traces may be discovered in all structures.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—In a recent issue we reported a case of Criminal Breach of Trust, in which the complainant, named Hepworth, a Mechanic in H. M.'s Dockyard, charged one Solomon with this offence in respect of a gold watch valued at Rs. 50. The defendant having promised either to return the watch or to pay the complainant its full value, the charge has been withdrawn.

THE LATE MR. PEREIRA.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira Assistant Secretary to Government, in the Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, which sad event took place on Saturday last, at his residence at Bandora. The deceased gentleman was a Justice of the Peace and was much respected in the Portuguese community of which he was a leading member.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—One Ruttnoo Esoo went to his employer at Colaba, on Friday, and asked for his arrears of pay. Not having had his demand complied with immediately, he passed a rope round a beam and hung himself in the presence of his employer. He has sustained no serious injury. Mr. Superintendent Smith sent the man to the G. T. Hospital where he has been detained, as he is suffering from fever.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS.—The *Bombay Summachar* states that Government documents are sent from Calcutta to Baroda, and *vice versa*, in leather portmanteaus, which are fitted with Chubb's locks and keys. One of the duplicate keys remains with Sir Lewis Pelly and the other with the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. The strictest watch is kept over the papers, which are sent as registered packets through the post office.

THEFT—Before the senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindu was charged on Saturday, with having stolen a sheet belonging to the European general Hospital, and also several articles of clothing belonging to a driver in the employ of Mr. Baker, of the National Bank. The prisoner in defence stated that he was drunk, and did not know the nature of the acts he committed. His Worship sentenced him to six month's rigorous imprisonment for each offence.

THEFT OF CERTIFICATES.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a European, who was once Chief officer of a British vessel, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and stated that he had lost some valuable certificates from the Sailor's Home, where he resided. These documents were of much value to him as he would not be able to procure a situation without them. He did not know what steps he should take to recover them. His Worship referred him to the shipping master.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES—The suit to recover as damages rupees twenty thousand brought by Mr. Narrain Juggonath Bhide, the suspended Government Prosecutor, against Rao Saheb Ramchunder Janarthun Palnitkur, a Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ramchunder Mahadew Pensay, and Mr. Cassinath Purrushram Gadgil, Vakeel, has been, after the Judge Mr. Danniell framing the issues, dismissed with costs. The cost of this suit is estimated at above two thousand rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—It would be well if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took some steps to put a stop to the very common and constant practice of carrying about ducks and geese held by the neck and fowls suspended by their legs. We believe there is an order prohibiting such a practice, but it was only on Saturday last, that we observed a man, evidently a gentleman's cook, taking home a couple of ducks held tightly by their throats. A little vigilance on the part of the police would soon put a stop to the cruel practice. It would be just as convenient to carry poultry about in baskets as to convey them from place to place in the way we have described.

THE SOCIETY OF ST VINCENT DE PAUL.—The object of this society, as our readers are probably aware, is to afford assistance to the sick and needy, irrespective of caste, creed or colour; and it also provides a decent Christian burial to those who have none to care for them. The society is kept up by the military students of the Grant Medical College, and the present successful state of the society, both as regards its finances and the extent of its operations reflects very creditably on the College apprentices who have devoted all their spare moments to its interests. The society is indebted also to Dr. Knapp, Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Hughes, Professor of Pathology, for the support which they have accorded to it, and the interest they take in its welfare.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.—The Asiatic Society's Library catalogue is at last completed—a fact on which the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Codrington, is to be congratulated, for a library without a catalogue is rather like a barrel without a tap. He has fully verified the adage about new brooms sweeping clean, for the celerity with which new books, when they arrive, are sent out to subscribers, is only equalled by the rapidity with which they are recalled by rapacious peons for the next reader. The only blot, and that is not a very large one, on the present administration is, that the new books do not arrive so promptly as might be. They keep a book, of which all the reviews are full, waiting in London to be bound, and I have recently noticed that little local book clubs, paying ridiculously small subscriptions, have had books for which we are waiting.—*Pioneer's, Bombay Correspondent.*

THE MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.—Up to Saturday last about 257 licences had been granted, by the Acting Commissioner of Police, for the construction of Taboots. The following District Order was issued by Brigadier General Gell on Saturday afternoon. To render assistance to the Civil power if called for during the Mohurrum festival. The 20th Regiment N. I. will hold in readiness two complete companies under command of an experienced European officer during the 16th instant, prepared to turn out at a moments notice. The men warned for this duty are prohibited from quitting their Lines. Similar arrangements will be made by the 21st Regiment N. I (M. B.) on the following day. The Brigadier-General commanding the District directs that officers Commanding Native Regiments will give strict injunctions to the Mussulmans of their respective Corps not to carry their Taboots (if they have any) beyond the boundary of the Esplanade or to enter the Fort. An experienced British officer is to be placed in command of the usual guard directed to escort the Taboots of each Regiment. No soldiers, European or Native, are permitted to enter the native town on the 16th and 17th instant except on duty. The particular attention of officers commanding Native Regiments in the District is invited to the Public orders issued by the Commissioner of Police, and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th January 1875. Immediate intimation will be given to the Brigadier General if the Troops, are called out.

COMMENTS ON A RECENT FASHIONABLE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.—In the Church of England, where good men are so many and good preachers so few, it is natural that earnestness no more fervid, and eloquence even less striking, than may be constantly met with in Dissent and the Church of Rome, should be counted phenomenal and advertised as a triumph of pulpit art. In a kingdom of stammerers, commonplace fluency takes a high place. Bombay, I think, is worse off in this respect than the rest of the wide-spread English world, and that is perhaps the reason why it goes in crowds to hear the Rev. Luke Rivington. I believe I ought to say Father Rivington, for he is a member of the Cowley Brotherhood, a kind of *postiche* on the Roman orders. It is a quaint piece of irony that men vowed to the monstrous absurdity of celibacy are called Fathers all the world over. Mr. Rivington preaches about as well as a third-rate dissenting minister or a fourth-rate passionist monk, but his advent is interesting as the commencement of a movement organized by the Bishop of Bombay. In a previous letter I contended for the right of the Bishop to hold his views, which seem to be sanctioned by the Church, and expressed the opinion that a vigorous prosecution of the good works by which his sacramental creed is always accompanied, might be of immense service to the poor. I should not in the least regret having to chronicle a great uprising as the result of Mr. Rivington's preaching, but I still think, in spite of the large attendance at the Cathedral, and the announcement of a series of Lenten sermons, that Ritualism is a sadly forlorn hope. They are preparing a new lectern with jewelled brass crosses and other gems, which may have some little effect for a time; but the great mass of the public, although it enjoys the respectability of going to church, is not likely to join in a processional crusade. The diluted Romanism recently introduced is doing its best, and among other things it is said the Cowley Fathers are about to take charge of the Indo-British Institution, an orphanage which has for a long time been stuggling hard to live. Protestant supporters of the schools are very angry, and vow they will resist to the bitter end, whatever that may be. If the Cowley Fathers will teach the children properly and maintain the hitherto limping efficiency of the charity at a higher standard, they will be doing excellent work, and they ought to be supported. The pure Protestantism of the place has not shown any inclination to take the responsibility. Our Ritualism will be a gospel of great joy to people born in this country, and I have no doubt it will be a great comfort to them. They have bitherto, I have often thought, been elbowed into the background at the Cathedral and other official shrines of our faith, but the "Fathers" seem inclined to hunt them up, and look after them, which appears to me a very admirable notion.—*Pioneer's Bombay Correspondent.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Ramsay and two children.	Mrs Bowack
Mrs Dalgleish & two children.	Mrs Smart
Miss Paterson.	Mr C Godd
Captain F H Woodgate.	Mr W L Brown
Mrs E W Smyth and infant	Mr Bolton
Dr F J Coombe	Mr Cadart
Mr and Mrs W J Jones	Mr Duncan Parker
Mrs Adamson and two infants	Mr J Cherry
Major and Mrs Winsom	Mr G Cantine
Mrs Mellor	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W Jackson	Colonel Macdonald
Rev F Cobos	Mr C Bernard
Mr James Dods	Mr A Landale
Major Philips	

FOR VENICE.

Mr G L Reid	Two Misses Green
Major and Mrs Osborne	Mr Bayson
Mr J T Powell	Captain C D J Greame
Mr G Green	Lieut G N Wyatt

FOR SUEZ.

Mr H Loftus	Rev W Ashmore

For Aden—Mr George Almond

THE MARKET FRAUDS CASE.

ON Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court the hearing of the case against six more of the remaining prisoners in the above case was resumed before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury. Kaga Khan Surwa Khan, Enam Dada, Baloo Babajee, Abdool Kadur Mahomed Esmail, Bhickoo Appa, and Dajee Bapoo, pleaded not guilty to having, on various dates last year, accepted illegal gratifications from certain persons as a motive for showing favour to certain persons in the exercise of their official functions.

Mr. Lang with Mr. Hart, instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended.

The following are the gentlemen of the jury who tried the case:—

Mr C Saddler	Mr John Farrow
Mr W E Hart	Mr J A Cassimar
Mr William Mills	Mr J A Pereira
Mr R Davis	Mr Bazonjee Dadabhoy
Mr J Yates	Mr Bhasker Bapoo Joshey
Mr P F Badger	Mr Donald Nicholson

The facts of this case, and the witnesses called to prove them, were almost precisely the same as in the case on the previous day in which five prisoners were found guilty, the prisoners being charged, as in the former case, with taking bribes at the Carnac Bunder station, and at the Fort markets.

Very little direct evidence was given against the 1st and 6th prisoners, but each of the others were identified by three witnesses, as having taken bribes of two annas for each bad carcase that they allowed to be exposed for sale.

After his Lordship had summed up the evidence, one of the juryman (Mr. Hart) asked if the witnesses had, at the Police Court, come forward to give evidence of their own accord.

Cassum Ahmed, a butcher, was then recalled, and to questions put by his lordship, said:—Sirdar Khan first asked me about this matter. He stood outside of the market and told a sepoy to call all the butchers to him, and when we came he took us to Mr Pedder's office. We were then asked some questions by Eduljee Shett, and afterwards we were summoned to the Police Court.

The jury then retired for a few minutes and returned with a verdict of not guilty against prisoners No. 1 and 6 and guilty against the rest.

The first and 6th prisoners were accordingly discharged, and his lordship reserved sentence on the others.

A WIGGING TO A HEAD CONSTABLE FOR TORTURING.

AT the Tanna Sessions Court, on the 10th inst., the case of the Queen v. Narayen Mahadeo and another was heard before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Sessions Judge. A boy namee Pandu, in cross-examination, disclosed the fact that his evidence was suborned by the head constable, who, considering the serious charge preferred against the accused, got a well-deserved wigging for his conduct. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, for the accused persons.

Mr. Coghlan, in delivering judgment, said—Narayan Mahadeo, proprietor of a tavern at Chembur, and Mukund Juggonath, his servant, are charged under three heads with (1) the culpable homicide of one Lodhi Ramdin; (2) with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to the said Lodhi Ramdin; and (3) with having caused his death by negligence. The points for decision are (1) whether the evidence shows that Lodhi Ramdin came by his death from other than a natural cause; (2) whether the evidence connects the accused persons, or either of them, with the cause of Lodhi Ramdin's death so as to support either of the charges of causing death by culpable homicide, or by negligence, or of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, against either or both of the accused persons. The medical evidence is conclusive on the first point, that Lodhi Ramdin's death was caused by fracture of the spleen, and that such fracture could not have been caused spontaneously. It may have been caused by a blow or by a fall. The only evidence to connect the accused Narayen with the death of Lodhi, is that of Matadin and Pandu, witnesses Nos. 7 and 8, and of these Matadin only speaks of accused Mukund. Witness No. 7, Matadin, deposes in substance, that he and Lodhi Ramdin were walking through the Fishmarket near accused Narayan's tavern at Chembur, when Lodhi stopped to buy fish, and he walked a little way on; that accused Narayan called to Lodhi to lift a cask off a cart; and that on Lodhi's refusal, Narayan took him by the hand and dragged him up on the veranda of the tavern and beat and kicked him; that accused Makund also beat Lodhi with his fist, and that Lodhi fell on the veranda, and that he, Matadin, thinking Lodhi to be dead, went away and reported to the police. Matadin says that accused Narayan wore English boots and kicked Lodhi after he had fallen on the veranda, and that Lodhi, who was a robust man, made no resistance at all. This story is *prima facie* highly improbable, and I concur with the assessors in disbelieving it. It is hardly credible that a robust young Pardesi, such as Lodhi is described to have been, would have allowed accused Narayan to pull him forcibly on the veranda, and then to submit tamely to being beaten and kicked. It is also a highly suspicious circumstance that Matadin should have taken on himself to report Lodhi's death to the police merely from having (as he says) seen him fall on the veranda. Taking the deposition of Matadin alone, I cannot avoid holding it to be false evidence. More than one hypothesis of the cause and manner of Lodhi Ramdin's death occurs to the mind as more probable than Matadin's story. The evidence of the witness No. 8, Pandu, a boy of eight or nine years of age, has disclosed circumstances in a high degree discreditable to the police officers, who have had the carriage of this case. This boy, in the examination in chief, glibly delivered himself of a formula, in which he at subsequent periods of his examination took refuge whenever inconvenienced by cross-examination. The formula is as follows:—"I saw one blow with a stick, three blows with fists, and three kicks with a boot given. Even in his examination in chief, Pandu contradicts the witness Matadin on the following points—(a) That Mukund did not take part in the beating; (b) that Narayan used a stick; (c) that Lodhi Ramdin was standing up when kicked; (d) that Lodhi Ramdin did not fall on the veranda of the tavern, but under a great mango tree some 200 yards distant. In cross-examination (which was conducted very temperately) and in examination by the Court, Pandu has disclosed the fact that his evidence was suborned by head-constable Balvantrao Raoji." The witness's words are:—"The head constable came on Sunday and seized me by the back of the neck and gave my father a push. My mother was out. They took me and the boy Wamon to the dharmsala, and the head constable told me to give evidence of one stick blow, three fist blows, and three kicks." This boy, as well as Matadin, witness No. 7, appears to have been kept in police custody, or under close surveillance of the police, from the 29th November until the 9th December, when the case came before the committing magistrate. This witness, Pandu, apparently forgot part of his lesson, and stated that accused Narayan wore Hindu-fashioned shoes when he beat Lodhi Ramdin. On recollecting, he said that Narayan wore red shoes when beating Lodhi Ramdin, but that before kicking him, he put on English boots and stockings! Comment on this would be superfluous. Kashinath Gamaji, against whom the charge was withdrawn before the commencement of the trial, was called as a witness (No. 6). He has denied all knowledge of Lodhi Ram din having been beaten, thus contradicting his statement as an accused person before the magistrate. That statement could not be used in evidence as against the accused persons, but has by the court's permission, been the subject of special cross-examination by the Public Prosecutor under sections 154 and 145 of the Indian Evidence Act. Kashinath Gamaji alleged that his statement before the magistrate was the result of compulsion by the police. Not having then heard the evidence of Pandu, I discredited the assertion, and made a note to that effect on the deposition, but now that I have heard Pandu's revelations of the conduct of the head constable, I have changed my opinion of the character of Kashinath Gamaji's evidence. The assessors, who have paid much attention to the evidence, believe Pandu's statement of the head constable's conduct, and I fully concur with them. The simple and natural manner of the boy, Pandu, when he described how the constable took him by the back of the neck, gave his father a push, and then told him what evidence to give, presented a striking contrast to the anxiety and effort with which he repeated his formula, and tried to explain and correct his want of memory about the boots. There is no other evidence to connect the accused persons with Lodhi Ramdin's death. Accused Mukund's statement before the magistrate (contradicted here), not being a confession, is entitled to no consideration as against accused Narayan. Concurring with the three assessors, I acquit the accused persons and direct that they be set at liberty. The head constable, Bulvantrao Raojee, is found by the assessors and by the court to have tutored the witness, Pandu. The record of this case will be sent to the District Magistrate for such notice of the conduct of the head constable, as may appear necessary to the police authorities.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 11th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 121 dated 2nd February, forwarding memo. from the Secretary to Government P. W. D. It states, with regard to the Trustees' protest against the proposed drain from the Sailors' Home through the Dockyard, that no other arrangement is feasible that is not open to still greater objection, i. e. a discharge into the Apollo basin or the use of a cess-pit. It further states that the quantity of objectionable drainage to be passed into the harbour will be comparatively small, and that the intention is to discharge it below low-water spring-tides.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1875.

KURRACHEE.—Fever continues. Late rabi crops damaged by frost in Sakra, Bela and Kotree, and sugar-cane in Sakra and Bela. Good shower of rain in Sacra on 23rd January, and a little in Ketty on 30th. Cattle in Jerruck and camels in Sadatupa suffering from disease.

Shikarpore.—Very slight damage generally from frost. Weather warmer and cloudy with hopes of rain, which is much wanted.

Hyderabad.—Rape and oilseeds injured to some extent by frost. No other change.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 41 cents. Wheat, barley, and pulse slightly injured by frost: early oil seed crops more so. Prospects of season improved.

Ahmedabad.—Crops doing well except cotton in Sanund, a small portion of which has suffered from frost.

Surat.—Rabi crops progressing. Fever and injury to crops in Pardi.

Broach.—Wheat and juwar ready for harvest. Cotton picking progressing. Weather good except in Ahmod, where fever continues.

Kaira.—Rabi crops and public health good. Weather continues cold.

Khandeish.—Rabi crops unchanged. Cotton market dull; rate 47.

Nasick.—Further damage to rabi crops and fruit trees from frost. Ice an inch thick found on morning of 31st. No change in public health.

Tanna.—Nights and days cool. Public health good. Fever and ague in some talukas. Rabi crop good in Mahim, Shapur, Bhewndy, Bassein, and Kurjut talukas, and middling elsewhere.

Poona.—Prospects of rabi crop same as before; in some places it is being reaped. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—Harvesting of rabi commenced. Health good.

Sholapore.—State of crops same as before. Weather good.

Sattara.—State of crops same as before. Jowari in Kurrar blighted; reaping commenced in Maun.

Belgaum.—Rabi and cotton crops good, except in Uthni Taluka, where rats are damaging them. Weather fine. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Wheat, gram, cotton, &c., same as before. Health improving, particularly in Dharwar and Nawalgund. Cattle-disease in Hangul and Kod talukas.

Canara.—Prospects of sugarcane crop good in Karwar, Ankola, and Yellapur. Fever in Sirci, Yellapur, and Hullial. Small-pox in Sirci. Slight cattle disease in Karwar, Sirci and Hallial

Kulladghee.—Rabi middling. Cotton indifferent. Fever prevalent, except in Bagulkot and Bagewadi.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops generally good. Weather cold. Public health good.

Wadwan.—Weather cloudy. State of crops and health same as before.

Baroda.—Cotton picking continues. Rabi prospects and public health good.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 1st instant). Weather cold. Rabi crops fair, but slightly damaged in taluka Mahad, owing to excessive cold.

Rutnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 26th ultimo) Rain 0 cents. State of crops same as before. Public health generally good.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

SPORTING.

MHOW.

ENGLISH LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE SWEEP, 1875, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS RS. 10 EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted to aid in completing the Race Stand. After deducting all expenses, Rupees One Thousand will be divided amongst the starters, except the first, second, and third horses (*if 500 tickets are taken*) otherwise there will be only Three Prizes.

Of the remainder:—

The Winner will take.............. Two-thirds.
The Second .... One-fourth.
The Third.......................... One-twelfth.
To close on Saturday the 13th of March.

Drawing to take place at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee and Co., Merchants, Mhow, on Monday the 15th at noon.

Numbers will not be allotted, or receipt acknowledged for half notes. Application, accompanied by remittance, to be addressed and made payable free of exchange on Calcutta, Indore, Bombay, Mhow, or Madras,

To the Honorary Secretary,
Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase Sweep, Mhow.

N. B.—The race has closed with 86 subscribers and will be run at Liverpool on the 18th of March.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

Meerut, 10th February.—Rain much wanted for all unirrigated crops. Frost destroyed arhar. Gram also suffered. Weather cloudy.

Agra, 10th February.—No rain. Arhar much injured by frost, gram not seriously. General prospects favourable, but rain would do good.

Allahabad, 10th February.—Slight rain all over district. Barring accidents, every promise of an excellent harvest.

Bareilly, 10th February.—No rain. Rabi prospects unchanged.

Banda, 9th February.—Weather cloudy and showery; no other change. Some new gram selling at 32 seers, and peas at 22.

Hamirpur, 11th February.—Rabi prospects are bad. The later rain at the end of September was only of partial extent; hence the rabi in places germinated badly. Winter rain has not come, and would now be too late for real good. Frost has greatly damaged arhar and gram in many parts. Some hail, doing no great harm. Cloudy weather of late injuring gram.

Mirzapur, 10th February.—Arhar, peas, gram, and masur injured by frost and insects. Sarson much injured by insects. Cloudy weather threatening blight, but general prospect still good.

Benares, 10th February.—Good sunshine. No other change.

Jhansi, 10th February.—Weather cloudy with slight rain. Arhar, masur, and early-sown gram damaged by frost in Jhansi. In Jaloun frost less mischievous, and an average crop is expected

ALLAHABAD RACES—1875.

FIRST DAY, FRIDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1875.

WHATEVER misgivings I might have had regarding local interest in the Allahabad races were dispelled on my entering the Ordinary on the first night of the lotteries. The room was well filled, every one was ready to toss for a couple or five for luck, and the Honorary Secretary had to do all he knew to write down the names. No plungers being present, owners were let down very easily, and I didn't hear once the usual and more or less strongly-worded remonstrance as to the shame it is to run up owners who come long distances to race for sport.

The first lottery drawn was that on the Pony Race, 100 tickets, Rs. 10 each:—

	1st Lottery. Weight.		1st Lottery. Price.	2nd Lottery. Price.
Little Kitty ...	9 st.	11 lbs.	Rs. 50	Rs. 10
Vlacka	10 st.	7 lbs.	„ 270	„ 140
Taraban.........	9 st.	2 lbs.	„ 20	„ 30
Gendarme......	9 st.	13 lbs.	„ 430	„ 200
Rodney	10 st.		„ 20	„ 10
Champion	10 st.	1 lb.	„ 60	„ 50

Gendarme was naturally made favourite for this race on the strength of the good form he showed in the race for the "Dilkhoosha Stakes" at Lucknow.

There were two lotteries on the "Allahabad Plate" as follows:—

	1st Lottery. Weight.		1st Lottery. Price.	2nd Lottery. Price.
Sir William ...	10 st.		Rs. 120	Rs. 90
R. Y.	9 st.	6 lbs.	„ 370	„ 490
Marathon	8 st.	9 lbs.	„ 310	„ 240
Black Eagle ...	8 st.	11 lbs.	„ 70	„ 60

Penalties for winning had raised R. Y.'s weight 7lbs., which luckily soothed somewhat the fears of the owners of the other horses, and afforded a race instead of a W. O. as at Lucknow. The rumour of a trial between Sir William and Marathon, in which it was said that the latter beat the former at even weight, was the cause of the Dacca horse selling so cheaply. The Barrackpore Meeting clashing with the Allahabad one, kept three chasers down country that would probably have to put in an appearance here. This reduced the number of starters for the Northumberland Plate to four, among which Rival was installed favorite by, I believe, a mistake regarding a double commission for purchase. Rebecca had but a week ago beaten Rival at Lucknow.

Lottery on Northumberland Plate (Steeplechase).

	Weight.		Price.
Cæsar	10st. 11lbs.	Rs.	110
Wild Harry	10st. 11lbs.	„	90
Rival	11st.	„	370
Rebecca	11st. 7lbs.	„	250

Strange to say the local race was the least patronised, the horses selling for less than half the amount of the tickets.

Lottery on the Alfred Park Stakes:—

	Weight.		Price.
Vexation..........................	11st. 4lbs.	Rs.	60
Princess	10st. 4lbs.	„	50
Puppy	10st. 4lbs.	„	150
Minnie.............................	10st. 4lbs.	„	210

I was sorry to see that the maiden Arab Figaro had met with a slight accident—the result of carrying 10st. at Lucknow—which will probably prevent him running at this meeting. The course was in "very good going order," though heavy on the galloping track that had been laid down on the inside. Next year the litter will have turned into turf, and with the care our Honorary Secretary is certain to bestow on the racecourse, I expect to see it next year an admirable one to train horses on, as the slight rise and fall is just enough to vary the monotony of a gallop, without fear of accidents in fast work. In fact the Allahabad course is the happy medium between the ordinary dead flat of Umballa, Meerut, Calcutta, &c., and the acclivities of Dehra Dun.

In stead of the three or four horses we saw being galloped here before the races, I may safely predict that next year we shall see many a string trained here; and then a ride-down to the course in the morning to have a cup of coffee at the stand, and a look at the horses in work, will become a pleasant institution, and not the dreary constitutional it was regarded, but a short time back by the very few brave equestrians that ventured so far from the pucca. A permanent stand is the one thing wanting to make the course perfect. I only wish that some generously-minded person, desiring that his name might be gratefully remembered in Allahabad, would be struck with the happy thought of presenting one to the Race Committee. Such a gift would cost less, and be infinitely more appreciated than any amount of ordinary memorials

The following gives the bare result of the various races; we may have something more to say about them in our next. All Allahabad was present, the stand being filled with ladies. The day was lovely, and the band of the 5th Royal Fusiliers contributed greatly to the enjoyment of a pleasant afternoon:—

STEWARDS.

G W Allen, Esq, Col F Brine, RE, Col C L Brown, N St Leger Carter, Esq, Capt H C Fagan, Capt W F Longbourne, 5th Fusiliers, Col C McW Mercer, RA, Capt G L R Richardson, 18th BC, and G E A Ross, Esq.

Hony Secy.—Dr A M Tippetts, 5th Fusiliers.

FIRST RACE.—Pony Race. For all 13-2 Ponies. Distance ½ mile. 13-2 to carry 10st; 4 lbs allowed for every ½ inch under. Sweepstakes of Rs. 10, with Rs 100 added. Winners this season, once 5lbs, twice 7lbs, thrice or oftener 10lbs extra.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr McMinn's.........	c a p	Gendarme........	9	13	Donaldson ...	1
Mr Crowdy's	...	Champion........	10	0	Mr Bob........	2
Mr C J Collin's.........	h m	Vlacka	10	7	Ryder	3
Mr Kennelly's	g m	Little Kitty	9	11	Owner	0
Mr Bunny's............	c b p	Taraban..........	9	2	Manley.......	0

Very bad start, in which Little Kitty was left fifty yards in the rear, and Taraban not much forwarder. Won very easily. Champion second, on sufferance. Time—1 min. 7 secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Allahabad Plate, value Rs. 600. Handicap for all Horses. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 30, to be made by noon 15th January. Winner of any Handicap, after the weights are published, of the value of Rs. 500, to carry 5 lbs: of two or more such, 7lbs. extra. Rs. 100 for all starters.

			st.	lbs.		
Baboo Mohiny Mohun Dass	..	William	10	0	Ryder	1
Mr N A P's.........	..	R Y............	9	6	Irving	2
Mr McMinn's........	..	Black Eagle..	8	11	Blackburn ...	3
Mr C J Collin's	..	Marathon.....	8	9	Donaldson ...	0

A pretty good race, won easily at last. Time—3 mins. 30 secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Northumberland Plate, value Rs. 400. A Steeple-chase for all Horses. Distance about 2½ miles. C. W. for age and class raised 2st. Winners this season, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or more 10 lbs. extra. Sweepstakes of Rs. 50.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Bob's..............	...	Rival 5 years.	11	0	Owner	1
Mr Studd's............	...	Cæsar...........	10	11	Davis, rider	fell
Capt Jim's	..	Wild Harry..	10	11	Mr Tipping	fell
Capt Grant's	..	Rebecca.......	11	7	Mr Baker ..	fell

Rival well ridden, never made a mistake, and came in alone. Wild Harry started unkindly breasted the first jump and fell, rolling over his rider, bruising him considerably. Rebecca fell at the same jump—a mud wall and ditch—the second time round. Cæsar's rider was out of place across-country and never gave his horse a chance. He remounted Cæsar after his fall and eventually passed the post.

FOURTH RACE.—The Vizianagram Plate (late Alfred Park Stakes). For *bona fide* untrained Horses that have been in the possession of, and used in Allahabad by residents for two months previous to the race. No horse that has ever won a flat race will be allowed to start. Distance ½ mile C. W. over 11st. 7lbs. G. R. Owners riding their own horses to be allowed 1st. Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 150 added.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Major's............	...	Vexation	11	4	Capt Gall.....	1
Mr Tippett's	..	Minnie	10	4	Owner	2
Mr Dash's	..	Princess........	10	4	Owner	0
Mr Bressieux.........	..	Puppy...........	10	4	Owner	0

Won easily. Time—1 min. 5 secs.

—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 30th of January the deaths in Calcutta increased to 275 from 269 in the previous week, and the death-rate rose to 32-04. There were 16 deaths from small-pox, 18 from cholera, 26 from dysentery, and 96 from fevers. The deaths are thus classified: 15 Christians, 197 Hindus, and 63 Muhammadans.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 228 Hindoos, and 49 Mahomedans died, a total of 287 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for the 10 previous years being 244 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—6 from small-pox, 47 from fever, 34 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, and 175 from "other diseases."

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 2nd instant, as two coolies were carrying a large box from down to up-platform at Sahibgunge, they were knocked down by the pilot engine. Although there is an over-bridge at this station these men were walking on the line; one was killed and fearfully cut to pieces, the other was only slightly injured. The driver immediately stopped and assisted the wounded man, but never saw the other unfortunate man's body, which was dragged by the engine a considerable distance. From what we can learn no blame can be attached to the driver, who was running very slowly at the time. The accident happened at 6-15 P. M.—*Indian Railway Service Gazette.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—An accident, which may have been more serious, took place on the Nagpoor extension of the G. I. P. R. between Mortizapoor and Boregaum Stations at mileage 383½. It appears that while the twenty-five up-goods train was running between these stations on the morning of the 10th instant, a wagon axle broke in two pieces near the boss of the wheel, but fortunately the wagon was situated three vehicles from the rear van, the result was that this wagon and the three others in its rear were precipitated down a bank on the side of the line, tearing up the metal considerably and blocking the line for about ten hours, thereby causing the Nagpoor mail to be detained four hours and five minutes. The damage and loss to the Company was very slight, considering what it may have been, had the wagon been more foremost in the train. The guard in the rear van had a very narrow escape of his life, for had the accident taken place fifty yards further it would have been on a girder bridge and the whole would, without the slightest obstruction, gone down a fall of nearly 100 ft. —*Correspondent Indian Railway Service Gazette.*

AN ASYLUM FOR INCURABLES AT BANGALORE.—In the month of May last the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner wrote to the Commissioner of the Nundidroog Division, relative to the establishment of an asylum at Bangalore for incurables. The matter was referred to the local Municipal Board and they, at their meeting held at a later day, resolved that a separate institution for the reception of incurables was unnecessary, and were of opinion that the present Friend-in-Need Society was the most fitting and proper refuge for this unfortunate class. The Board at the same time suggested that if the present premises were not sufficiently large, it would be well to extend them and increase the subordinate establishment. To aid these objects, and also to assist in defraying the extra expense that would accrue from the increased number of inmates, the Board were prepared, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to allot from their funds an annual grant in-aid of two hundred and fifty rupees. The Police authorities, we hear, have now come to the front, suggesting that effect be given to the resolution of the Board at their next meeting, and a bye-law framed empowering the Police to send persons alluded to in the resolution to the Friend-in Need Society, and that power be given to the authorities of that institution to prevent these persons from leaving the building, rendering liable to punishment those persons so doing. The punishment provided in Section 48 of the Municipal Regulations is considered inadequate to deter persons well able to work from begging, and the terms of imprisonment it is suggested should be increased to at least a month; begging anywhere to be treated as an offence under section 48, and not be confined as now, to any road, street or thoroughfare. Also, those persons who have been dealt with under Section 504 of the Criminal Procedure Code continuing to loaf about should be required by the Magistrate to give security for good behaviour for six months, also many persons who he thinks is lurking within his jurisdiction, or who has no ostensible means of livelihood, or who cannot give satisfactory account of themselves.

THE "GOURAMI":—We have been favoured by Mr J. H. Garstin, the Collector of South Arcot, with the following:—"In your issue of the 2nd instant, I notice a paragraph relative to the increase of fish in the Red Hills Lake owing to Mr. Barlow's conservancy, and a quotation from a letter from Dr. Cornish to that gentleman alluding to the introduction of the "Ganami" fish into the pond of the People's Park during Sir W. Denison's time. The name of the fish alluded to is "Gourami" not "Ganami" which is probably a misprint. It may possibly interest some of your readers to know that a supply of young fish of this species was received from the Mauritius shortly after Lord Napier and Ettrick's arrival—having been despatched by Sir H. Barkley to Sir W. Denison. I turned these fish into the oval masonry reservoir at Guindy Park, and in a few months grew to a respectable size and were then all caught, except one, and removed to the tank at the back of Government House, Madras. The solitary exception which I caught with a rod, weighed about three quarters of a pound, as well as I could judge. I never was able to catch any of the others transferred to Government House, but having forbidden any of the native servants to fish for them, I had the satisfaction after a time of learning that there were numbers of young Gourami in the tank. A number of them were caught, and all appeared to resemble the original arrivals from the Mauritius. There could be little doubt that they were Gourami, because of their having the curious pair of long appendages from the under lip, and from the shape and colour of their fins and tails. Of these young Gourami a considerable number were turned into the Red Hills Tank, and into the Lake at Ootacamund. Indeed I am not quite sure that some of the well-grown original fish were not taken up to Ootacamund instead of being turned into the Government House tank. The fish grew at the Mauritius to a great size, it is said to upwards of 20 lbs., so that it need be matter for no surprise if large Gourami are caught either at Ootacamund or the Red Hills."—*Madras Mail.*

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.'

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

MR. KINGLAKE'S INKERMAN.*

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

If we have waited—some of us perhaps impatiently—for the continuation of Mr. Kinglake's story of the Crimean War, it may fairly be said that the patient are rewarded, the impatient rebuked. The fifth volume, it is true, only carries the movement of a great drama out to the end of possibly its most exciting act, the marvellous contest waged for very life on the bleak highlands of the Chersonese, and still leaves unrecounted a large period of warfare. Nevertheless, even those who are aghast at the scale on which the narrative has been undertaken, may, when they close the volume, offer their tribute to an author who has taken such pains to clothe in majestic prose the splendid deeds of a handful of English; deeds unmatched probably since the Fifth Harry triumphed at Agincourt without "more men from England." Those who remember the deep impression created throughout Europe by the Inkerman battle, and who retain a lively recollection of its astonishing incidents, will agree that Mr. Kinglake has shown a just conception of its spirit and its abiding value in our military annals; and that he has done well to paint it in detail, even although, as a whole, the narrative may lose in breadth and force what it gains in minuteness and finish. His object, as we infer, was twofold: first, to bring the conflict living before our eyes in all its fierce, dramatic vigour; and next, to preserve, as heirlooms for succeeding generations of Englishmen, the authentic proofs of unsurpassed heroism performed in our own time. Not that British history lacks examples of that kind; its pages brim over with them; but that this special combat, standing out it marked distinction on the crowded roll, deserved, by its exceptional character, an exhaustive method of treatment Other actions have shown us great masses drawn up in grand lines, wrestling for a live-long day with each other, and winning victory or enduring defeat by some happy stroke of tactical craft or overbearing exertion of rightly-applied force. In these encounters there are scant opportunities for the display of personal valour not common to the whole body. At Inkerman it was otherwise. There the enemy was set upon and worsted by small companies of men, each waging almost an independent war. It was a Homeric fight. Acts of individual daring and fortitude make up the sum of work, and despite the necessity for lengthened narrration which the process involved, we think Mr. Kinglake did well to adopt a method displaying the true character of a conflict which stands alone in our modern annals. And it is manifest that he has shrunk from no pains to make it accurate and complete. He has availed himself not only of the plenteous resources accessible to all, the works in French, Russian, and English, official and otherwise; but he has gathered up, with astonishing industry, the precious details from the gallant actors' and has besides had the private papers of Lord Raglan, whence some light on the inner facts may be drawn. Further, he has employed the many years which have slipped away, bringing other and greater wars, to dispose his multitudinous facts in an organic shape, fitting each into each with practised skill; and he has polished his periods with that fastidious care which makes the series of dazzling incidents move onward with the stateliness of a grand procession. Sometimes, doubtless, the step is too measured for the rash of battle, and the reader might prefer the stern velocity with which a Napier sweeps towards the climax, and with rough, broad touches paints a victorious charge. but an author has a right to his style; and Mr. Kinglake's ornate and rolling sentences are quite in keeping with his methodical and deliberate plan of composing history. In this special example, a fight springs up amid the gloomy mist, spreads out in flaming jets over the rugged landscape, becomes a series of isolated deadly wrestlings in thick clouds of vapour which hide one set of struggles from another, surges to and fro with endless vicissitudes, and finally expires in a concluding outburst. All this is described with careful, detailed manipulation the presentment of each stirring episode being polished like a gem, so that in closing the book the mind is left with a vivid impression of the parts rather than a comprehensive grasp of the whole. Yet we are inclined to think that, since Inkerman imparts few scientific military lessons, while it perennially illustrates the formidable quality of inborn and disciplined valour, that process is the better which the more clearly brings out what after all, is the true character of a most firey ordeal. It has long been said, henceforward it must be held as conclusively proved, that Inkerman was a soldiers', and not a general's, battle. Nor does the fact detract from Lord Raglan's merits. The greatest captain ever known could not have directed or governed a fight which he could not see: and Lord Raglan showed good sense in abstaining from all fussy intervention. But when, either from necessity or neglect, there is no command exercised, no plan devised and carried out, and each man, or knot of men fights what he sees before him, we may fairly call that kind of death-grapple emphatically a soldiers battle.

Such was Inkerman. But before we follow Mr. Kinglake it may, perhaps, be as well to recall briefly the facts which led up to the terrible fray. The Allies, it will be remembered, under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, landed in the Crimea on the 14th September, 1854, with some 60,000 men. On the 20th they had met the Russians on the Alma and defeated them, but failed to follow the beaten force with sufficient promptitude to profit by the moral results of victory and seize Sebastopol, the prize of the campaign. Having moved up to the north side of the Russian harbour, they judged it imprudent to assail that front, and they made the famous flank march into the Tchernaya Valley, which gave them as fruits the port of Balaclava, the plateau on the south side of the fortress, and the Bay of Kamiesch. Then followed the quasi-regular siege, or rather artillery attack, on the lines to which Todleben had begun to give form. For various reasons the assault was delayed, and November arrived before any decisive action was taken. Meanwhile the Czar had hurried forward his succours. The army which had failed before Silistria, relieved from all pressure, had been brought into the Crimea by forced marches. In the middle of October the Allies on the Tchernaya became aware of fresh enemies; and on the famous 25th the Battle of Balaclava disclosed the new conditions under which they were to conduct their enterprise. It had become manifest that, if the Anglo-French troops curved round the fortified land-front of Sebastopol, they in turn were absolutely hemmed in, from Tchorgoun to the Mackenzie Heights, by a mighty and adverse army. Nor was this the worst aspect of the situation. The original force which descended on the Crimea, but scantily reinforced since the landing, had grown relatively weak, and hence the really stupendous task of holding a defensible position on the sea-board, and prosecuting a so-called siege, had to be carried out with most inadequate forces. It so chanced that the English held the exposed positions, Inkerman and Balaclava—the first a highland open to assault, the second the gateway to the sea, whence came all needful supplies from home. The French gave support by occupying a ridge above the Tchernaya Valley, and by sending down a brigade under Vinoy to aid Sir Colin Campbell at Balaclava. But, at the beginning of November, the right or Inkerman flank was scantily manned, and defended otherwise by contemptible artificial obstacles. The ground was strong, because the line where a decisive combat must be fought was contracted; nevertheless, great anxiety prevailed in the British camp respecting the danger from the Inkerman side, because it had become known that enemies were swarming beyond the Tchernaya, and that the Russians were bound to attempt some stroke wherewith to frustrate the imminent attack on the Flagstaff Battery, which formed a huge salient of Todleben's improvised defences. Thus, then, briefly stated, stood the rival armies on the 4th November when darkness closed upon the scene. At this time the Allies had in the Crimea "65,000 men, with 11,000 Turkish auxiliaries," and these had to encounter an enemy 120,000, strong. Moreover, the Russians were able to bring into open field 68,000 men and 235 guns. In fact, the weak point at Inkerman was assailed by 40,000 Russians; whereas the Allies beginning with 3,000 infantry defenders, never, even in the greatest stress, were able to raise the number above 14,200 men and 50 guns. When the infanfry effectives, wrote Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle on the 23rd October, "have furnished the guards and working parties for the trenches, there remain in camp available for the support of those in advance in case of a sortie, and for the maintenance of our position which is assailable on our extreme right and in right rear, something under 8,000 men." A very just estimate, since, so far as the English were concerned, the deadly peril of the 5th had to be parried by a band which but slightly exceeded 7,000.

Imagine, then, the relieving army gathering together in the night; the spirits of the soldiery roused by the presence of two Grand Dukes, and their faith inflamed by religious ceremonial, so that it was with troops "consecrated for battle" that the Russian generals went forth. One huge column moved out from Sebastopol, another came down from the North and up from the Tchernaya Valley at its mouth; a third, destined to be inactive, assembled opposite Balaclava and the Sapoune heights; while the garrison of the fortress stood ready to make sorties. The sound of bells and the dull noise of moving multitudes reached the ears of our pickets, and due notice thereof was sent in; but no unusual steps were taken, and it was not until the crackle of musketry was heard through the fog that the allies became aware of an impending onset. Practically the huge columns and strong array of hostile batteries were almost in position before their presence was discovered. But it chanced that Captain Goodlake, with thirty men of the Guards, a sort of scout corps he had been allowed to organise, was a mile in front of the pickets covering the British left; and his watchful ear or soldierly second sight detected the march [illegible] silent battalions. "Though seeing was difficul[illegible] no decisive noises were audible, he became, as [illegible] pressed it 'aware' that columns of infantry w[illegible] cending the steeps of the hill." Accordingly [illegible] off at once a soldier with the information, and [illegible] fire from his handful of rifles. The faint ratt[illegible] the attention of Codrington, in whose front it [illegible] up, and shortly the whole camp, as well as th[illegible] line, woke to life. Thus began the battle of [illegible] man in the darkness of a densely foggy November morning. When day began to break, the sentries of the 41st, on Shell Hill, found columns of enemies close to them; and they also fired, and gave ground very slowly before the masses. On the right flank, towards Balaclava, Prince Gortschakoff had developed a great force at dawn. But it does not appear to have imposed either on the Duke of Cambridge, whose Guards overlooked the valley, or General Bosquet, who lay near the Colonel with his corps. The Guards were early on the Inkerman front, and Bosquet, it seems, ordered a force to move in the same direction.

Near the Windmill, however, an unfortunate rencounter took place. Bosquet there met Sir George Brown and Sir George Cathcart, and hastened to proffer his aid, informing the two Generals that he was

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* The Invasion of the Crimea; its Origin, and an Account of its Progress, down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By W. A Kinglake. Vol. V. Battle of Inkerman. William Blackwood and Sons. 1875.

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already followed by some infantry and artillery, and that if the operation then commenced on Mount Inkerman should prove to be the real attack, he could withdraw other troops from the positions they then occupied. Sir George Brown and Sir George Cathcart took upon themselves to decline the offer. They said, it appears, that the English had sufficient reserves at hand; and added a request that, instead of advancing to the scene of the conflict, Bosquet would be pleased to watch the ground in rear of Canrobert's redoubt. Brown and Cathcart, it would seem, must have spoken under the impulse of a feeling of pride, which, however perturbing to the judgment, must still in a way be admired, because it is a main ingredient in that wonderful assemblage of qualities which makes the British soldier what he is; and, indeed, this answer to Bosquet was not unlike such as might have come from two superb sergeants or privates who had found themselves asked to acknowledge that the English wanted help from a Frenchman.

To this circumstance Mr. Kinglake attributes the fact that the English were engaged nearly three hours without receiving French aid. Let us now see how the opening periods of the battle were fought. Nothing can give a clearer idea of the nature of the combat and of Mr. Kinglake's style. This we can best show by a series of excerpts describing the small Homeric fights raging in the mist along our front. It should be understood that Soimonoff commanded the right Russian column which moved from Sebastopol and thus fell under Captain Goodlake's notice, that Pauloff moved up on the left from the bed of the Tchernaya, and that General Pennefather's method of meeting the onset was to "feed the pickets," and repel it, if possible, by these means rather than by any concentrated array on a strong position. Lord Raglan, who was early on the field, did not interfere with a general assailed on his own ground, but he ordered up two 18-pounder guns from the siege park. Nevertheless, "the attack on Mount Inkerman was not at first regarded as what men would call a 'battle,'" nor did it seem likely to prove vitally momentous; so that the Commander-in-Chief left his subordinate "undisturbed by orders." Thence it followed that the front of action was enlivened by a set of singular combats; and some of these we may place before the public in Mr. Kinglake's own words. Here is one led by Major Thornton Grant:

A column sent out on reconnaissance from Soimonoff's right pushed on so far towards the south that at length it came near to that spot by the Mikriakoff Glen, where Dalton's wing of the 49th, now commanded by Grant, had been posted. With this little force Grant was sitting at ease in his saddle, and suffering his wiseacre pony to browse on the Inkerman oak-leaves when the Russian column approaching first darkened the mist, and then all at once seemed to break through it. Grant speaking brief to his people, said "Give them a volley and charge!" He was obeyed. His men delivered their fire, and then cheering with their bayonets down at the charge, drove straight at the opposing mass, broke fiercely into its ranks and not only trod down all resistance, but even made bold to take prisoners. Then Grant pressed on in pursuit to to the foot of Shell Hill, and even there did not stop, but persisted in his chase of the column till he drove it at length fairly in through the line of the enemy's guns. This blow, it would seem, was the one which provoked the impending attack a little before its due time; for Soimonoff, losing his patience, resolved to move forward at once, without any longer awaiting the accession of Pauloff's forces. From the ground where Grant's people halted when staying at last their pursuit, they could hear breaking out on the reverse slope of the crest an undefined multitudinous stirring, as of a host, followed close by the myriad hurrahs which gave voice to the rage of a close-gathered soldiery, and portended a general onset. Soon the mist towards Shell Hill became charged with the slow, creeping darkness of numbers upon numbers in movement; and presently, it was plain, the grey masses covered ground far and wide, though no eye reached the bounds of their strength.

In like manner Lieutenant Hugh Clifford, with part of the 77th, broke in two a column which, creeping up the deep Careenage Ravine, had almost reached the Second Division camp; Major Fordyce, of the 47th, with 300 men, assailed two battalions—he only saw their head in the mist—and forced the cumbrous mass to fall back. Major Grant, by this time, had been compelled to give ground and three guns had been left behind. Further to the right came on the 77th, but none of these tiny rivulets of soldiers saw his fellows on either hand. When the 77th, 259 men only, under Colonel Egerton, advanced, 1,500 Russians stood before him; they had halted on seeing a line emerge from the fog, mistaking it, perchance, for the head of a column. After a moment, however, the rear pushed on the front.

Colonel Egerton, seeing thus much, judged that now the moment was ripe; therefore turning to General Buller, by whose side he rode, he said to him, "There are the Russians, General; what shall we do?" Buller's answer was short. He only said, "Charge them!" Egerton at once gave the word to "Halt! then fire a volley, and charge!" The foremost of the Russians had not long stopped their advance, when across the dim narrow space now dividing them from Egerton's force they heard English words of command. They saw their foe come to a halt. They saw his long hedgerow of firelocks, now engrafted with bayonets, bend down, come level, then blaze, and in the instant a pitiless volley tore through their loose masses in front and swept down like a blast on the face of the column behind them. Then, from under the new ridge of smoke which Egerton's troops by this fire had piled up along their whole line, there rose the "Hurrah!" of the English, as though in some outburst of joy. Whilst the Russians yet listened to the roar of the enemy's welcome, all before them lay still wrapped in cloud; but presently those who stood calm, and could look in the eye of the storm, saw here and there, moving in dimness, the shadowy form of a rider, the naked gleam of a sword, then the wing of the 77th, along its whole front, bursting out once more into sight through the bank of the smoke, and tearing straight down at a run, with bayonets brought low to the "charge."

The column broke before the furious rush, and Mr. Kinglake surmises that it was in this special struggle that General Soimonoff was slain. Nor was the effect confined to these special battalions, for others on their right, opposed to Grant, retreated rapidly, yielding up the three guns which they had momentarily won. Similar deeds were performed by the 49th and 30th under Major Bellairs and Colonel Mauleverer; and the result of this early period was that Soimonoff's attack was materially ruined, twenty out of thirty-six battalions having, according to Todleben, whose language Mr. Kinglake quotes, been driven from the field by a few companies. Yet the Russians thought they had failed for lack of sufficient numbers. Speaking of this part of the battle, Mr. Kinglake says:

The mist was a circumstance which at first gave advantage to General Soimonoff; but it afterwards proved a graver embarrassment to the Russians—engaged as they were on strange ground—than to the troops of our 2nd Division, long camped on Mount Inkerman, and defending, as it were, their own copse. The Russians, it is true, had masses so great and so dense in proportion to the ground they assailed that, despite the dimness of the atmosphere, their columns—too huge to be lost—could in general be reached by orders despatched from elsewhere, and the whole of them might therefore, if steady, maintain that clear singleness of action and purpose which makes the strength of an army; whilst the English force, on the contrary, was broken up into detachments so small and so far apart that the mist, which lay heavy between them, made their severance from each other complete; and at many a spot, as we have seen a young officer with a very scant following of soldiery and strong bodies of Russians before him became, as it were, the supreme commander in a narrow field of action beyond the reach of control, and also cut off from all help. But this kind of isolation proved not altogether uncongenial to the peculiar people who are said to have been always warlike without having patience to be military; and for once notwithstanding old maxims the slender and separate stems proved stronger than the closely bound faggot. A force which had greatness and unity gave way to a number of spontaneous efforts by segregated handfuls of men.

The result we are rightly told was in a great measure owing to the high quality of the officers, and showed that our Inkerman army was rich in men able to cope with that kind of emergency which can best be met by sheer fighting." Not less must be said for the men whose alacrity in combat and steadfastness under the pressure of tremendous numbers none can gainsay.

It was only half past seven, and 15,000 enemies had been forced out of the fight; but enough remained to test British endurance and prolong, for five hours, a stress in which there was no rest, no break, no change." We have dwelt on the opening scenes because they really characterise the battle. More troops were brought up at a later period, more guns got into action, the French soldiery even came into line, but the total accumulated was still low, and the couple of 18-pounders on the English ridge constituted the most potent reinforcement. In the subsequent engagements the Guards performed those exploits around the Sandbag Battery which added new lustre to their name; and General Bosquet's troops, notably the Zouaves, rendered essential service. But the entire conflict, from opening to close, presented the wondrous spectacle of a few hundreds striving, and victoriously, to frustrate the efforts of outnumbering thousands; and it may be presumed that, had Marshal Canrobert shown less fear of responsibility, even at the end of all this hard labour, a very severe loss might have been inflicted on the Czar's army. As it was, the enemy was only repulsed, yet under such circumstances as made him careful not to renew any similar enterprise. The safety of the allied position was secured for the winter by the valour exhibited at Inkerman. These general statements being premised, we may again extract special pages from Mr. Kinglake's elaborate battle-piece. Everyone has heard of the Sandbag Battery, and the doughty deeds done there by the Guards. Mr. Kinglake holds, and apparently with reason, that it was an error to fight for this useless, defenceless work, which conferred no advantage on its possessors, and really lay outside the true line of our defensive position. In any case it served as a loadstone for troops on both sides, and led to a great expenditure of life much needed to secure the little ridge which alone barred the way to Russian victory. Defended at the outset by the 41st under General Adams, it was afterwards fought for by the Guards and Zouaves, and often won and lost, and won again.

The parapet of the Sandbag Battery—it stands to this day—is a monument of heroic devotion and soldierly prowess, yet showing, as preachers might say, the vanity of human desires.* Supposed, although wrongly, to be a part of the English defences, and fought for, accordingly, with infinite passion and at a great cost of life, by numbers and numbers of valiant infantry, the work was no sooner taken than its worthlessness became evident—not, indeed, to the bulk of the soldiery, but to those particular troops which chanced to be posted within it. The new-comers quickly learnt that by the height of a parapet rising nine or ten feet from the ground, and the absence of any banquette, they were hindered from delivering fire except through the two embrasures or from the shoulders of the work, and that, therefore, whilst remaining within it, they would be in a state of comparative impotence hardly tolerable to warlike men.

Here is a curious scene, dimly visible through the smoke of battle. The Grenadiers and Scots Fusiliers had come up. A "gap" existed towards the west, between the right of Pennefather's troops and the Guards at the Sandbag Battery, and Colonel Walker, seeing the unguarded ground desired to fill it with the Fusiliers. Moreover, he saw columns in grey, surmounted by white faces and flat caps, rising up from the Quarry Ravine, and he was about to open fire, "when violent words assailed him." They were these:

"Where the devil are you going to, sir? Form on the left of the Grenadiers!" This peremptory recall to strict obedience was from the Duke of Cambridge; and it seems that the vehemence of his Royal Highness intercepted explanation, for Colonel Walker instantly faced his battalion to the right, and marched in the direction required for forming on the left of the Grenadiers. He did what little he could do check the enemy from whom he was thus drawn away, but the movements required by a strict obedience to the Duke's order were continued for about five minutes. At the end of that time General Bentinck, commanding the brigade, rode up much excited, and ordered the Colonel to move his battalion to the spot from which the Duke just before had withdrawn him. The roar of the fight made it hard to gain the ear of the troops, their Colonel's voice, weakened by a recent illness, gave way under the effort but happily General Bentinck (who exerted great energy) found means to make himself heard, and the Fusiliers were at length countermarched to the ground from which the Duke had withdrawn them.

At a later period the Duke of Chambridge wished to fill the gap. He tried in vain to bring up the French 6th of the Line and the 7th Leger, and he did secure the aid of some English linesmen, as well as the Coldstreams; and meanwhile, the Guards were maintaining their ground against desperate odds. Sir George Cathcart had arrived on the Ridge with 400 men, the rest of his command available was already distributed, and he was requested—nay, ordered—to fill the gap. but he disobeyed and went off on a line of his own:

When Lord Raglan had ascertained that the only remaining body of infantry well could despatch to the gap was the one of 400 men under Brigadier Torrens, he sent General Airey to Cathcart, the divisional General, with orders which will be presently stated. General Airey—who was accompanied by Colonel Hardinge—found Sir George on a part of the crest which was only a little father south than the extreme right of our troops engaged on the Kitspur; but observing that Cathcart's troops had begun to fire shots into the copsewood below, and desiring that the message he brought should not be robbed of its weight by the semblance of a combat, he first requested Sir George to cease firing, and then delivered the order. Cathcart, strangely enamoured of his own idea, still sought to urge its advantages, but General Airey in decisive language conveyed the will of his chief, saying that Lord Raglan wished Sir George "to move to the left and support the brigade of Guards, and not to descend or leave the plateau;" and he added, "Those are Lord Raglan's orders."

Mr. Kinglake's theory is that Sir George did not intend to disobey, but that anger, arising from fretting jealousies connected with his position in the the Army—he was once named as successor in command—overpowered his reason and made him act on his own wilful inspirations. At any rate, his small, but splendid force was misdirected, and he unfortunately lost his own life in the movement he made to turn the foe. Mr. Kinglake narrates, with praiseworthy minuteness, the fights about the Sandbag Battery, and shows how, in a "false victory," produced by a kind of savage rush upon the surrounding columns, the force collected was scattered to the winds in persuit. The Duke, the colours, and about a hundred men alone remained.

With a few of the surviving staff officers—Colonel Brownrigg, Lord Balgonie, Captain Hamley, Macdonal, and others—his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was still near the colours, and as yet unaware of the perils now closely surrounding him, when he all at once heard a voice saying, "Sir, you will be taken!" Then came fire pouring down from Mount Head. "Holloa holloa! our own people firing upon us!" These, or words of like import were uttered at the same instant by many, and, amongst others, by Captain Higginson of the Grenadier Guards; but at this moment—with a midshipman on a pony beside him—there came up on foot a ship's captain—no other than Peel, of the Diamond. With the aid of a field-glass he carried, the seaman's calm gaze had enabled him to speak as one certain, and he instinctively saw how advantageous it would be if the ugly truth could become known to so able an officer as Captain Higginson a few moments before its discovery by the men. Therefore, speaking so as to be heard by the captain and none other, he pointed by a slight gesture to Mount Head, and said that the body thence firing was Russian. It was owing in part to this thoughtfulness of Captain Peel's that the general discovery of the truth, which presently followed, caused no confusion. The men had scarce learnt that they were cut off, when already the voice of authority was telling them what they must do. Several officers gave out or repeated a word of command, which imported that the men were to keep the high ground, and force their way up the hill in the teeth of the interposed force. All seemed to understand in a moment that this was their task.

And they did it; the Duke and the colours scraping past the flanking enemy, while others cut their way through as best they might. During the retreat of the Duke with the colours, Captain Barnaby, with thirty men, seeing their danger, actually charged an oncoming force, and, what is even more extraordinary, escaped alive. The Duke was vexed at the dispersion of the Guards, but Colonel Percy Herbert, it seems, cheerily said, "The Guards, Sir, will be sure to turn up," and, except a few Coldstreamers, who saved themselves later, the guards did fulfil the prophecy.

Still, his Royal Highness was not a mad so constituted as to be able to gaze with restrained emotion when he saw, coming out of the dimness and slowly approaching him, a little body of unformed soldiery—mainly Bearskins, but a few of the Line—and with them two standards, the colours of the Grenadier Guards. The apostrophe that that broke from his lips was marked with religious fervour, and, indeed he half borrowed church language for the utterance of his soldierly joy. But the Duke if more vehement than others, was not alone in his rapture. From all—and many stood near—there was an outburst of admiration, and praise, and thankfulness, to greet the small band of Guardsmen and other intermixed soldiery coming quietly in with the colours, and driving before them the prisoners they had been able to take whilst fighting their way home from the battery.

We have said little of the part taken by the French in the battle. They showed, what indeed needed no proof, that they could fight, and if their share in the strain was less than it should have been, the defect had its origin, not in the ranks, but in the sentiments prevailing among those holding high command.

Mr. Kinglake has produced his Inkerman volume with that careful attention to detail an illustration which was shown in his previous publications. There are excellent, clear, and throughly informing maps, picturing the strange features of the ground, and the changing eddies of battle. We have rarely seen more lucid accompaniments to any military story. For supplying essentials like these he deserves every readers thanks, and every student's gratitude, since it is not to all that the plans of Todleben and of the French staff are accessible. In the next place the author has strenuously endeavoured to set down the numbers with something like absolute exactitude, so that the student has ever present the proportions of each separate or connected onset or repulse. There is also a most copious index, pointing the way surely through the chapters, a boon all readers will gladly acknowledge. Thus on the whole, although part of a large work, we may call this volume a separate history of the Inkerman strife, and as such it may be taken up and read. Whether its contents will raise any serious controversy remains to be seen; but we may observe that, except as regards the conduct of our allies, there are fewer points likely to arouse anger than in the preceding volumes. But, without endorsing all Mr. Kinglake's military views, we can cordially say that his history of Inkerman is a noble work worthy of a great exploit, the memory whereof no English generation will willingly let die.

GREEN'S SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.*

This *short History of the English People* is a single volume of the modest dimensions and unpretending appearance of a school-book; but the wealth of material, of learning, thought, and fancy which the author has lavished upon it might easily have supplied a stately library work of some eight or ten volumes. Perhaps what most strikes one on a first perusal is its character of freshness and originality. Some previous knowledge, some time and attention, may be required rightly to appreciate the extent of Mr. Green's historical scholarship, or the depth and thoughtfulness of his comments on historical events; but the most indolent reader can hardly take it up without finding that he has lighted upon a book which is never common-place and never dull. History, as Mr. Green treats it, is no mere record of the doing of kings and queens, warriors and statesmen, or the movement of armies, the provisions of treaties, or even of the enactment of laws, and the growth of constitutions, although to these last the author devotes much of his space. In his hands it dwells more on the labourers of Piers Plowman than on the knights of Froissart, and gives as much thought to the villain at his toil and the craftsman in his guild as to the baron in his hall. "If," he says in his preface, "some of the conventional figures of military and political history occupy in my pages less than the space usually given them, it is because I have had to find a place for figures little heeded in common history—the figures of the missionary, the poet, the printer, the merchant or the philosopher. His aim, in short, is represented by his title. The book "is a history, not of English Kings or English Conquests, but of the English People." Instead of starting with Caesar and the Britons, familar to us all from early childhood the first thing we are told is that "for the fatherland of the English race we must look far away from England itself"; and we are carried off to Sleswick, there to trace the political and social organization of Angle, Jute, and Saxon before ever they trod British ground. This, accompanied by a masterly sketch of the condition of Britian under the Romans, is the preamble to English history, which begins with "the landing of Hengest and his warband at Ebbsfleet on the shores of the Isle of Thanet." The thread of history, in the common sense of the word, is often sight, sometimes almost too slight for clearness; but throughout religious, intellectual, and social movements are fully entered into and explained. From a section devoted to King John and the Great Charter we pass to one on the Universities in the thirteenth century and are bidden to mark how their spirit of democracy threatened feudalism and their spirit of intellectual inquiry threatened the Church. The account of the First Edward's cooquest of Wales is prefaced by a sketch of the poetry of the Welsh bards. In his tastes and sympathies Mr. Green is what it is the fashion to call "catholic" and "many-sided." He can enter alike into the song of the Teutonic Cædmon or the Celtic Gwalchmai; be can appreciate equally a Begging Friar, a Puritan soldier, or a Wesleyan preacher; he can understand the influence alike of the revival of learning or of the translation of the Bible. The extent to which the Bible has moulded English thought and character is so seldom brought out, except by purely religious writers, and so inadequately even by them, that we are glad to see its importance fully recognized by Mr. Green:—

"No greater moral change ever passed over a nation than passed over England during the years which parted the middle of the reign of Elizabeth from the meeting of the Long Parliament. England became the people of a book, and that book was the Bible. It was as yet the one English book which was familiar to every Englishman; it was read at churches and read at home, and everywhere its words, as they fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty, kindled a startling enthusiasm. . . . . The power of the book over the mass of Englishmen showed itself in a thousand [illegible] influence it exerted on ordinary speech. It formed, we must repeat, the whole literature which was practically accessible to ordinary Englishmen; and when we recall the number of common phrases which we owe to great authors, the bits of Shakspeare, or Milton, or Dickens, or Thackeray, which unconsciously interweave themselves in our ordinary talk, we shall better understand the strange mosaic of Biblical words and phrases which coloured English talk two hundred years ago. The mass of picturesque allusion and illustration which we borrow from a thousand books, our fathers were forced to borrow from one; and the borrowing was the easier and the more natural that the range of the Hebrew literature fitted it for the expression of every phase of feeling. When Spenser poured forth his warmest love-notes in the "Epithalamion," he adopted the very words of the Psalmist, as he bade the gates open for the entrance of his bride. When Cromwell saw the mists break over the hills of Dunbar, he hailed the sun burst with the cry of David: "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered. Like as the sun riseth, so shalt thou drive them away!" Even to common minds this familiarity with grand poetic imagery in prophet and apocalypse gave a loftiness and ardour of expression that with all its tendency to exaggeration and bombast we may prefer to the slipshod vulgarisms of the shopkeeper of to-day."

To a certain extent we are reminded of Charles Knight's *Popular History of England*, which, albeit on a large and more pretentious scale, and, in the earlier parts, of little historical value, does by its endeavour to trace the social and industrial progress of the nation, and to portray the life of the people, bear some resemblance to the work before us. But, notwithstanding the similarity of intention, there is a significant difference of tone. Knight displays that belief in the excellences of his own age which sometimes jars upon us even in the pages of Macaulay, and which more or less characterized most good Liberals of the generation which is passing away. They were so hopeful and so joyous, those preachers of the gospel of Parliamentary Reform, Political Economy, and Free-trade, so confident—like all who have a gospel to preach—of the coming Millennium; they waxed poetical over spinning-jennies and steamboats and railway engines, and believed that the rising generation must be virtuous and happy because the schoolmaster was abroad. Mr. Green has a strong sense of the importance of the period after the battle of Waterloo—indeed we think he falls into exaggeration when he calls it the greatest period of our history "in real importance and interest"; but he betrays here and there the sadness of a modern Liberal who knows that the Millennium has not come with the Reform Bill and the repeal of the Corn Laws, and whose mind is oppressed with the thought of "that war of classes, that social severance between rich and poor, between employers and employed, which still forms the great difficulty of English politics." Hard political economy was the idol of the elder race of Liberals, while the younger coquet with Socialism as the French nobles before the Revolution coquetted with Republicanism. Mr. Green lingers fondly over Sir Thomas More's Utopia, its community of goods, its compulsory labor, its nine hours' working-day, its public education, its care for the public health, its colourless public worship; even the State priest in his raiment of birds' plumage does not excite him to a smile. He seems to be hurt by Shakspeare's "aristocratic view of social life," and "the reiterated taunts which he hurls in play after play at the rabble. He cites Coriolanus as "the embodiment of a great noble, apparently without perceiving that in Coriolanus Shakspeare has at any rate unsparingly shown the weak side of the noble class. Cromwell's "aristocratic and conservative sympathies"—hear it, shades of the Cavaliers who scoffed at the Brewer of Huntingdon!—are evidently an offence to Mr. Green, who finds "an amusing simplicity" in the Protector's remarks on "that Levelling principle." "What was the purport of it," demanded Oliver, "but to make the tenant as liberal in future" (so the version before us, surely a misprint for the more intelligible reading of Mr. Carlyle, "as liberal of fortune") "as the landlord?" Cromwell's next two sentences, which Mr. Green omits, display what many will be disposed to call hard common sense and shrewd knowledge of human nature rather than "amusing simplicity"—"which, I think," continues the Protector, "if obtained, would not have lasted long. The men of that principle, after they had served their own turns, would then have cried-up property and interest fast enough!" It is, however, his sympathy with the suffering and the hopes of the classes to who the common run of historians pay little attention that gives much of its charm to Mr. Green's book. No passage in its pages is more hearty and vigorous than that wherein he traces the history of the first great strife on English soil between capital and labour—the Peasant Revolt of 1381. Not content with merely chronicling the events of the actual outbreak, he shows the causes that led to it—the of rise the tenant-farmer, the detachment of the serf from the land, and the breakdown of the labour organization of the age, owing to the ravages of the Black Death and the consequent rise of wages; the enactment of the iniquitous and shortsighted Statutes of Labourers, and the attempts made to force back the villain and the serf into their old bondage. "It was the tyranny of property that then as ever roused the defiance of socialism," is his comment on the fiery harangues in which John Ball the "mad priest of Kent, declared the Rights of Mans Mindful of a still earlier song of the Barons War, we can hardly admit that the quaint rhyming missives in which John Balland, Jack Trewman and the other insurgent leaders, real or mythical, summoned men to rise and join them, "began for England the literature of political controversy,; and we should be disposed to look upon them rather as akin to the "Marseillaise" and "Caira" than as "the first predecessors of the pamphlets of Milton and of Burke. The author brings out well, however, the wide extent of the insurrection to which these rude rhymes served as signals. The doings in London occupy most or all of the space given to the Peasant Revolt in the common run of histories; and though Wat Tyler and Jack Straw are familiar names, ordinary readers know little of Littester of Norwich, the "King of the Commons," who gave a practical commentary on the revolutionary theories of equality by forcing his noble and knightly captives to serve him on their knees, or of Grindecobbe of St. Albans who would have been immortalized as a hero if he had only espoused a more favoured cause. He "was offered his life if he would persuade his followers at St. Albans, to restore the charters they had wrung from the monks. He turned bravely to his fellow-townsmen and bade them take no thought for his trouble. 'If I die,' I shall die for the cause of the freedom we have won, counting myself happy to end my life by such a martyrdom. Do then today as you would have done had I been killed yesterday.' The sad history ends with the Royal Council's gentle suggestion of enfranchisement and the Parliament's unflinching refusal. "No thoughts of compromise influenced the landowners in their reply. The King's grant and letters, the Parliament answered with perfect truth, were legally null and void; their serfs were their goods, and the King could not take their goods from them but by their own consent. 'And this consent,' they added, 'we have never given, and never will give, were we all to die in one day.'"

We wish our space would allow us to extract some of the vivid descriptions of character with which the book abounds. In his idea of Queen Elizabeth, whose complex nature is rarely understood, Mr. Green has been, to our thinking, singularly happy. His description of Marlborough, too, is another specimen of subtle and ingenious analysis. His conception of Harold, son of Godwin, as a clever and egotistical Liberal-Conservative statesman, aiming as much as possible at inaction and repose, is well worked out, and may be contrasted with the high-minded patriot King drawn by Mr. Freeman. Edward II, in Mr. Green's hands, is no mere trifler, but receives credit for a settled purpose of flinging off the yoke of the Baronage, and imitating the policy of the French Kings by choosing as his Ministers men of an inferior position, wholly dependent upon the Crown. If this was really Edward's scheme, his attempts to execute it with the assistance of Piers Gaveston hardly bear out the assertion that "he was far from being destitute of the intellectual power which seemed hereditary in the Plantagenets." A man with a grain of sense would have refrained from systematically insulting the Barons till he had them in his power; he would have kept Piers Gaveston in the background on ceremonial occasions, and not have let him exercise his arm in unhorsing the nobles, and his tongue in uttering sarcasms against them. The picture of Edward IV., "the founder of the New Monarchy," silently laying the foundations of absolute rule, "while jesting with aldermen, or dallying with his mistresses, or idling over the the new pages from the printing-press at Westminster," has more evidence in its favour. The "New Monarchy," we may explain, is the term Mr. Green uses to express the character of the English sovereignty from the time of Edward IV. to that of Elizabeth; and he justifies it on the ground that the character of the Monarchy during that period was a wholly new one, produced not by gradual development, but by revolution. No doubt Edward IV. did come in by a revolution, but he came in as the legitimate King who had overthrown his usurping rival, and the men who hailed him as their sovereign never thought that they were helping to found anything new. The Barons, as Mr. Green points out, had been killed off in the wars, the Church had lost its hold on the people, the Lower House had been reduced to political insignificance by the narrowing of the franchise, the labour class was discontented and turbulent; "the landowner and the merchant were ready, as they have been ready in all ages of the world, to surrender freedom into the hands of the one power which could preserve them from what they deemed to be anarchy." Therefore the King rose suddenly into solitary greatness. All this is true, but it describes a process of development, not of revolution, and the term of the New Monarchy seems to us likely to mislead the student. People talk about the Reformation till they fancy that in some given year and day the English King and people suddenly ceased to be Catholic and turned Protestants; and if they are taught to talk about the New Monarchy, it will soon be impossible to persuade them that it was not some definite form of government created and abolished by Act of Parliament.

If Mr. Green's style has a fault, it is the rather unusual one of excess of brilliancy. At times we are carried away with its passionate earnestness, or fascinated by its poetry and tender feeling, but at other times we begin to wish for repose, and that the author would take things coolly. Sometimes, too, his phrases are rather strange and forced. Even supposing that he is quite right in his ideas of the circulation of the blood, we do not like such expressions as "Whatever *pulse* of patriotism may have *stirred the blood* of the English archer at Agincourt"; or "The passion of love, of loyalty, of admiration, which finds its most perfect expression in the 'Faery Queen,' *pulsed as intensely thorugh the veins* of her meanest subjects." And when we read that the Royalist Marquess of Winchester "was brought in a prisoner with his house flaming around him," we wonder why somebody did not charitably throw a pail of water over him, or roll him up in the hearth-rug. Here and there we note some slips of the pen. Henry V. was not roused from the solemnities of the convention of the States-General and the confirmation of the Treaty of Troyes by "a passing defeat of his brother Clarence in Anjou," for he had got all that over, and gone home before Clarence fell at Beaugé. Henry VI. was nine months (not nine years) old, when he succeeded his father. The Statute of Appeals described as prohibiting "all further processes in the Court of Rome," and annihilating, "as far as his [Henry VIII's] English subjects were concerned, the judicial jurisdiction of the Papacy," must be the one passed in 1533-34 (25 Hen. VIII. c 19). The Statute of 1532 set down in the Chronological Annals is limited to the prohibition of appeals and processes concerning "causes testimentary, causes of matrimony and divorces, rights of tithes, oblations and obventions." In the narrative of Rowland Taylor's martyrdom, Mr. Green tells us that, "although Parliament had refused to enact the Statute of Heresy, it was still possible to fall back on the powers of the Common Law." Surely he has forgotten that the Statute of Henry, IV. for the Punishment of Heretics was revived before any of the Protestant martyrs suffered. We are also a little surprised to find him stating that the Declaration of Right "denied the right of any king to exercise a dispensing power—" an error which we have before had occasion to remark upon. It only denied his right to exercise it "as it hath been assumed and exercised of late."

The narrative practically ends with the battle of Waterloo, after which the author, thinking that the subsequent period is "perhaps too near as yet to us to admit of a cool and purely historical treatment," confines himself to a summary of the chief political events down to Mr. Gladstone's retirement from office in 1874. In this, we think, he has judged rightly. The value of his book lies above all in the power it shows of conceiving of a period as a whole, of tracing the causes and results of events, and of following the great currents of thought. For this a period of history which is still unclosed affords no scope. The multitude of historical works published nowadays would justify a prediction that the philosophical historian of the future will note among the characteristics of the present time a laudable anxiety to learn, and to understand the deeds and the thoughts of our forefathers. Whether he will attribute this to a hope of finding in the study of the past a solution of the social problems which now perplex mankind, or to the rapid progress of School Boards [illegible] Mr. Green's pages.—*Saturday Review.*

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* When I visited the field in 1869 the parapet was still a conspicuous object.

* *A Short History of the English People.* By J. R. Green, M.A., Examiner in the School of Modern History, Oxford. With Maps and Tables. London: Macmillan & Co. 1874.

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" Larose	Yellow capsule	19	21
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Cantenac	Red capsule	15	17
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Medoc	Violet capsule	10½	12½
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Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	24
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Chambertin	Red seal	30	32
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